

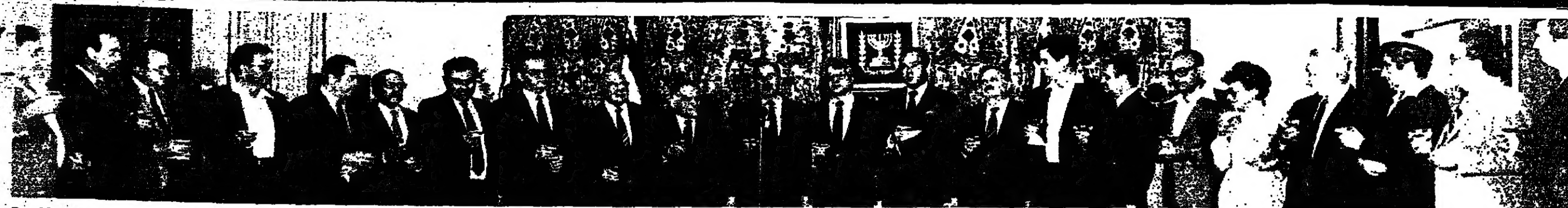
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Tuesday, October 11, 1983

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President Chaim Herzog toasts the new cabinet at Beit Hanassi last night. From left to right: Pessah Grupper, Gideon Patt, Moshe Arens, Aharon Uzan, Eliezer Shostak, Yuval Ne'eman, Moshe Nissim, Mordechai Zipori, Yosef Burg, Yitzhak Shamir, the president, David Levy, Yitzhak Moda'i, Ya'acov Meridor, Yoram Aridor, Avraham Sharir, Mordechai Ben-Porat, Sara Doron, Ariel Sharon, Zevulun Hammer, Haim Corfu, and cabinet secretary Dan Meridor.

By **ARYEH RUBINSTEIN**
Post Knesset Reporter

By a vote of 60-53, the Knesset yesterday voted its confidence in the government presented by Yitzhak Shamir. Former finance minister Yigal Hurvitz (Likud-Rafi) abstained.

The three absentees from the coalition ranks were former prime minister Menachem Begin, who did not want to appear in the Knesset because of his facial rash, Aharon Abuhazra, who is serving a three-month sentence for fraud but is doing "outside work," and Avraham Melamed, who is in South Korea for a conference of the Inter Parliamentary Union.

After the vote Shamir presented his new cabinet to President Chaim Herzog at Beit Hanassi.

The composition of the new cabinet is the same as that of the outgoing one, except that Begin is absent and Pessah Grupper is minister of agriculture, instead of the late Simha Ehrlich.

The new prime minister will retain the foreign affairs portfolio, at least for the time being.

The debate, to which the House Committee allocated four hours, dragged on for seven and one-half

hours exclusive of Shamir's opening and closing speeches. But there was the usual exodus after the speeches of Shamir and Alignment chairman Shimon Peres. The chamber remained practically empty until voting time approached.

Herzog and Attorney-General Yitzhak Zamir left as soon as Peres finished.

Shamir read his 55-minute speech, with his eyes glued to the prepared text, even when there were interjections by opposition members.

The first interruption came almost as soon as Shamir began talking, when Shulamit Aloni (Alignment-CRM) placed, on her desk for all to see a caricature of Shamir dressed as a haredi Jew, complete with black hat and earlocks.

Speaker Menahem Savidor told her to remove it, and when she failed to comply, he ordered the sergeant-at-arms to remove it from the chamber.

Shamir paid tribute to Begin, saying that his decision to resign as prime minister had been accepted

by his colleagues and followers only after Begin made it clear that he would not budge from his decision. Shamir promised to continue on the road taken by Begin.

He said that his government would be bound by the basic principles and the coalition agreement submitted by the Begin government to the Knesset on August 5, 1981.

Shamir expressed regret that the attempt to form a national unity government had failed. He attributed this to "the deep differences" between the Likud and

the Alignment on the political issues discussed and to the unwillingness of the Alignment representatives to "circumvent" the points in controversy, until the next election.

Nevertheless, there had been value in the talks, and the good spirit that had prevailed there showed that the dialogue should continue; even if it did not always lead to far-reaching political results. Shamir promised to try again to form a unity government, if there was any possibility of success.

(In his reply to the debate, 28

speakers later, Shamir said that despite Peres's "harsh words," "Your way is not ours," he was again urging the Alignment to "lower the walls dividing the two blocs and not to raise them.")

Shamir said that the government would take steps to reduce public and private consumption. Subsidies on essential commodities would be reduced "to a reasonable level," tax collection would be intensified, and "suitable encouragement" would be given to raise labour productivity.

When Shamir said that the government would maintain a "real" rate of currency exchange, Michael Bar-Zohar (Alignment) asked: "Does that mean

(Continued on Page 3)

Knesset approves Shamir government 60-53

PLO faction fighting spreads to Damascus

DAMASCUS. — Gunbattles, apparently between rival PLO terrorist factions, broke out in central Damascus last night.

Local residents said gunfire echoed in the streets of the Syrian capital and they believed the fighting, involving small arms, was between opponents and supporters of PLO leader Yasser Arafat.

Eyewitnesses said Syrian internal security forces had sealed off the areas but were not intervening.

They said security forces blocked all roads leading to the two places where the clashes broke out.

It was the first time that fighting in the revolt within Arafat's Fatah, the largest of eight groups in the PLO, had spilled over into the streets of Damascus.

A PLO spokesman in Tripoli, Lebanon said anti-Arafat terrorists attacked three major PLO offices in Damascus, and engaged loyalists in a shootout that continued well into the night.

The Arafat spokesman said the rebels, supported by "Syrian intelligence units" had besieged the three offices in the heart of the Syrian capital Monday afternoon and tried to shoot their way in later at night, killing two of Arafat's supporters and wounding three others.

In Tripoli, Libya, yesterday, Arafat said the Soviet Union, Saudi Arabia and Algeria have intervened to avoid an armed confrontation

between his forces and Syrian troops in northern Lebanon.

In an interview with the Associated Press, he reiterated that he will soon be going to Amman to resume negotiations with King Hussein on a possible Palestinian-Jordanian "confederation."

Arafat said: "I will visit Jordan soon... there has been a decision by the Palestine National Council that our relations with Jordan must be on the basis of a confederation, and that is what I will be pursuing."

The interview was held a few hours after brief clashes erupted in northern Lebanon, which Arafat brushed away as "only natural in order to destabilize the areas where we are present."

Reporters in Tripoli said the clash occurred in the Akkar region, north of the Badawi and Nahr el-Bared refugee camps, where Arafat loyalists set up headquarters after being forced out of the Bekaa valley by Syrian forces. (Reuters, AP)

IDF vehicle fired on

METULLA (Itim). — Light arms fire was directed at an Israeli Defence Forces vehicle south of Tyre yesterday.

There were no injuries. IDF troops returned the fire and conducted a search.

Lebanese reconciliation talks near — McFarlane

BEIRUT (AP). — Progress was reported yesterday on setting up an Italian and Greek observation force to police Lebanon's cease-fire and on choosing a site for the "reconciliation conference" to iron out the country's long-term problems.

U.S. Middle East envoy Robert McFarlane, who has been shuttling between here and Damascus in an attempt to halt squabbling over the site of the reconciliation meeting, told reporters that "events of the last 48 hours have brought us to a position where there is every promise that the national reconciliation process is about to begin."

Breaks in the two-week-old cease-fire continued, however, with shooting reported around the strategic mountain town of Suk al-Gharb overlooking the U.S. Marine camp and in the Kharrub region just north of Israel's defence line along the Awali River.

Sources close to the administration of President Amin Jemayel said Syria and Saudi Arabia have accepted the presidential palace at Baabda as the site for the reconciliation conference called for in the September 26 cease-fire.

The sources added, however, that Syria's acceptance was conditional on similar approval by the anti-government National Government Salvation Front.

Walid Jumblatt, leader of the Druse militiamen, had said he could not go to the palace for security reasons. He is now in Rumania on a European tour.

In Athens, Greek government spokesman Dimitri Maroudas said Greece is willing to send troops for the observation force in response to requests from "the Lebanese government and the interested parties, including the Syrians and Jumballat."

Italian officials had earlier said their soldiers also would take part, but it was not known if Italy had formally agreed to do so.

Simulated IAF attacks in country today

As part of a civil defence exercise early this morning, Israel Air Force planes will stage simulated attacks on various places throughout the country, the IDF spokesman announced yesterday.

New government drafts decrees as Shamir pledges austerity

By **AVI TEMKIN**
Post Economic Reporter

Two hours after being approved by the Knesset, the new cabinet met last night for urgent consultations on the economy and amid rumours of an impending major devaluation of the shekel and massive cuts in subsidies.

Included on the cabinet agenda was approval of details of the agreement reached by the commercial banks, the Treasury and the Bank of Israel on the linkage of bank shares.

Earlier in the day, Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir said in the Knesset that public consumption must be reduced. He added that the standard-of-living would not go up until the economy is able to increase production.

At mid-day the Bank of Israel ordered the banks to halt their transactions in foreign currency, as the demand for dollars had brought about a 5.5 per cent effective devaluation of the shekel. This brought the selling rate of dollars to 1570.99.

This will be the rate applied to all transactions made Sunday afternoon and yesterday morning.

The central bank's step immediately sparked rumours of a further devaluation of between 20 and 30 per cent. At the same time, observers speculated that the Treasury would like to implement a simultaneous massive cut in subsidies while reducing some taxes, such as the levy on imports and travel tax.

During the course of the day, Aridor held consultations with Shamir on the Treasury's proposals. He also sought, and reportedly gained, the approval of Labour and Social Affairs Minister Aharon Uzan (Tami) and Housing Minister David Levy for the steps.

However, Tami sources said later than Uzan was likely to oppose the banks agreement.

It is learned that the bank agreement and the Treasury proposals for a major devaluation and subsidy cuts were submitted to the cabinet as a package. The bank agreement includes methods of neutralizing the effects of a devaluation on bank shares, which, according to the agreement, will be linked to the dollar. Holders of

shares will not, therefore, profit from the linkage in the event of a devaluation.

Observers estimated last night that if the package is passed it could boost inflation to 160 per cent by the end of the year. It would also effectively wipe out the cost-of-living increment to be paid in next month's wage packet.

If the Treasury's proposals are accepted, drastic price rises can be expected in subsidized goods. It is understood that the price of milk will rise by 90 per cent and that of frozen chicken by some 35 per cent.

The cabinet meeting was preceded by a threat from Energy Minister Yitzhak Moda'i not to vote for Knesset approval of the government if Finance Minister Yoram

Aridor did not resign. At the last minute, Moda'i was persuaded to vote for the coalition. He said in a television interview later that the economy stands on the verge of collapse.

Another threat to Aridor came from Tami. Party sources told *The Jerusalem Post* that Tami's Labour and Social Affairs Minister Aharon Uzan would probably oppose the arrangement with the banks.

During the day there were intensive negotiations at the Bank of Israel with the heads of the commercial banks on the conditions under which the government will guarantee the dollar value of bank shares.

In the afternoon, the negotiations (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

BULLETIN 1 a.m.

MODA'I SLAMS ARIDOR

When Finance Minister Yoram Aridor spoke at last night's cabinet session of a steep devaluation, *Kol Yisrael* reported, Energy Minister Yitzhak Moda'i told him that he, Aridor, was responsible for the collapse of the economy. He said the Finance Minister had brought the country to the brink of ruin and that he was now hitting at the "small man."

Moda'i wanted to walk out but was dissuaded from doing so by Deputy Prime Minister David Levy and other ministers.

But at about midnight, Moda'i, his face wan, left the building and walked to his car. Asked whether the cabinet meeting was over, he told *The Post*: "No, it's just beginning now!" When another reporter asked why he had left, Moda'i replied, "I just want to get some fresh air!"

He is reported to have consulted with party colleagues. Later he returned to the meeting.

\$ sales halted

Jerusalem Post Reporter
TEL AVIV. — The flight from the shekel to the dollar continued yesterday, and the shekel was devalued by 5.5 per cent. The latest Bank of Israel representative rate (for inter-bank transactions) was (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Seeking out the true value of Israel's big banks

TEL AVIV. — The decision of the banks to stop regulating the value of their shares raises questions about the true value of the shares, and of the banks themselves.

According to Manfred Gerstenfeld, one of the partners of Euroteam, a financial consultancy firm, "there is no simple answer to this question."

Firstly, he said, the banks are so big compared to other economic enterprises in Israel, there is little likelihood that a buyer can be found other than the Finance Ministry and there is thus no "market price."

Secondly, the shares held by the public are of inferior quality since they have low voting rights compared to the controlling shares held by the bank, he said.

Thirdly, the four big banking groups which in the past regulated the price of their shares have shown real losses according to Advisory Opinion 23 of the Chamber of Certified Public Accountants. As a result, normal methods of determining the value of a company according to its earnings multiple cannot apply.

NEWS BACKGROUND

Macabee Dean

Fourthly, Gerstenfeld said, ending regulation of the shares and the resulting decline in prices causes losses which will reduce the bank by an undetermined amount.

"Since it is difficult to find a clear valuation criterion within the framework of existing Israeli conditions, Euroteam has based its valuation on a comparison with the values of American banks, many of whose shares are quoted on the stock exchange there," Gerstenfeld said.

An analysis shows that most banks in the U.S. are selling at prices below their net equity. For example, Gerstenfeld said, Chase Manhattan shares are selling at 65 per cent of its capital and reserves; Bankers Trust Shares go at 80 per cent, Citicorp at almost 100 per cent, and Crocker National (on the West Coast) at about 50 per cent of capital and reserves.

If the American method is applied to Israeli banks (even taking

into account the increases in capital and reserves after adjustment for Advisory Opinion 23), one gets astonishing figures.

Bank Leumi and Mizrahi were selling at the end of September at 270 per cent of its capital and reserves; Discount was at 220 per cent, and Hapoalim at 325 per cent.

Even allowing for the fact that some American banks have doubtful debts to developing countries, the difference is enormous. This is all the more so if one considers that Israeli banks have invested half of their adjusted capital in their own shares, and in the future will also have to pay the interest on the loans taken to finance these shares.

"In the light of the aforementioned, it is extremely difficult to assume that after the events of the past few days, the real value of the Israeli banks can exceed their net capital and reserves. This is to say, their real value is about 30 to 40 per cent of their shares prices," Gerstenfeld said.

"This explains why the Finance Ministry had to step in. In a turbulent market, without regulation

by the banks, the prices would have fallen not to their real prices, but even below, wiping out some \$4 billion of the total market value of these four banking groups) of six million dollars (at the end of September)," he said.

"Neither the share holders nor the banks themselves could stand such losses."

But since the linked shares, to be issued by the Finance Ministry to replace the shares held by the public, will probably bear a net dollar interest rate of 4 per cent, and assuming the inflation of the dollar is 7 per cent a year, the net value of the price paid by the Finance Ministry grew to \$4.4 billion.

"The Ministry of Finance is thus paying \$4.4b. for something worth \$2.2b," Gerstenfeld said.

"The total loss to the banks and to the public should be about \$1.7b., if the above assumptions are correct."

Since the banks hold \$1b. to \$1.2b. of their own shares, they should suffer losses of about \$850m. (but not all this will show up in their books for various reasons), and the (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Peres: Let's ask the people; Shamir: you're not serious

Post Knesset Reporter

Labour Party chairman Shimon Peres yesterday threw down the gauntlet to Yitzhak Shamir, challenging him to face the test of the ballot box. But Shamir questioned the seriousness of the Alignment leader's words.

Winding up his opposition speech in the Knesset, Peres called for early elections, "immediately, without

wasting money and without a long campaign." He told Shamir that, if he trusted the people, "Let's go and ask them!"

Shamir, in his reply to the debate, dubbed Peres' call for early elections as "not serious."

Before he succeeded in forming a government, Shamir said, the Alignment had not supported early elections. Nor had they done so when

they met with the president.

As for the jibes of Peres and other opposition speakers about his "government of continuity," Shamir asked with emotion:

"What did you expect me to say? That I would not follow the path of Menachem Begin? That I was sorry for all his government had done and that I wished to beg the Knesset's pardon?"

"I did not say that we will not make any changes."

At a meeting of the Alignment faction immediately after the debate, MK Michael Bar-Zohar proposed that the faction immediately call for the dissolution of the Knesset and the holding of elections. His proposal was not discussed, but it was agreed to discuss the idea in the near future.

Ne'eman: Israeli astronaut may fly in U.S. space shuttle

By **YITZHAK OKED**
Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — An Israeli may take part in a future American space shuttle flight and Israeli scientists will likely participate soon in space projects with their American counterparts, Minister of Science and Technology Yuval Ne'eman told *The Jerusalem Post* yesterday.

Ne'eman's statement came in response to questions from *The Post* about the arrival here last Sunday of Apollo 12 astronaut Richard Gordon who heads an American aerospace company with an Israeli subsidiary.

The minister said the U.S. would

agree soon to launch an Israeli communications satellite. He said that 17 Arab countries had opposed the Israeli satellite but the Americans rejected their stance.

Ne'eman said that the satellite will cost \$150 million and that several Israeli companies that want to participate in the project are attempting to interest possible investors.

The minister said that he was told by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration several months ago in Washington that there were two possibilities for sending an Israeli into space.

The first possibility is a presiden-

tial invitation. President Ronald Reagan recently invited the Brazilian and Mexican governments to send astronauts on a future shuttle flight.

The second way would involve an Israeli scientist going along on a flight to carry out research as German and French scientists will be doing.

Ne'eman said that a senior NASA official is coming to Israel in a few weeks to discuss some of these scientific projects. A short time later, a special NASA scientific team will arrive to discuss the participation of Israeli scientists in a geodetic map survey that will be

carried out with the aid of a satellite, and other countries will shoot a special laser beam at the satellite as it passes over their countries.

The increase in Israeli aerospace activities seems evident with American companies showing interest. The latest example is the arrival of former astronaut Gordon who is today president of Astro System and Engineering Inc., which owns L.P.L. Technical Service Inc. here.

At a press conference in Tel Aviv yesterday, Gordon said that his company's main interest is in the aerospace industry.



Richard Gordon (Giora Shulim)

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Shamir: Renew autonomy talks

By ARYEH RUBINSTEIN
Post Knesset Reporter

In his speech to the Knesset yesterday, Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir urged Egypt to return to the autonomy negotiations, and called on Jordan and the Arabs of Judea, Samaria and the Gaza District to begin the talks.

"It should be clear to all," Shamir said, "that the Camp David agreements are the only agreed document, and hence the only way of continuing the (peace) process."

On Lebanon, Shamir said that no one should think that any settlement could be reached there unless the Lebanese-Israeli agreement was implemented. Israel would not agree that any country in the region should have the right to veto an agreement between Israel and a neighbouring country to maintain decent relations.

Shamir said that Syria's "massive military force" in Lebanon intensified the danger that Lebanon would once again serve as a base for attacks on Israel. Hence, the sooner Syria agreed to Lebanon's demand and withdrew its army, the better it would be for Lebanon and for the prospects of peace and stability in the entire region.

Referring to the repeated reports of the supply of new "and, of course, more sophisticated" weapons to countries in the region,

Shamir appealed to the great powers.

"Leave this region alone — it has had its fill of wars. Give the peoples of the region a chance to live in peace and to settle their quarrels quietly. And I don't mean only the dispute between Israel and the Arabs. There are wars and disputes in the region that are much crueler and much more dangerous."

"Grant its peoples and residents an opportunity to live their lives in peace and quiet, at least like your peoples in your spacious countries. Don't send the products of your advanced military technology here. Help this part of the world invest its manpower and natural resources in the development of its economy and the advancement of its culture."

Shamir said that the relations of trust, friendship and close cooperation between Israel and the U.S. were vital for this country and for the stability of the whole Middle East. "This closeness stems from both common values and a tradition of mutual sympathy between the two peoples, as well as from a complex of shared interests which have stood the test of time and events in our region. The government of Israel will do all it can to foster and deepen our ties with the U.S. in all fields of endeavour."

Shamir noted that the differences in political positions which appear at times between Israel and the U.S.

were a "natural and understandable phenomenon," and did not cloud the atmosphere of friendship and the strong alliance which characterized the relations between the two states. "The declarations by the president of the United States, of the United States' friendship with Israel and its commitment to its security, encourage the people of Israel and strengthen peace in the region."

Shamir stated that Israel's connection to the European continent stemmed from many roots whose sources lie in the histories of its people. "From the distant past until our generation, in which more than a third of our people, who lived on European soil, was destroyed in the terrible holocaust during the Second World War."

Nevertheless, there were ups and downs in Israel's relations with the European states, and the low points came as a result of the positions taken by European states regarding the Middle East conflict. "It may be noted with satisfaction that lately there has been an improvement in our relations with the nations of the European Community, relations which have both political and economic importance. We shall persist in our activity among these states and their peoples, in order to bring them closer to our positions, and expand our cooperation with them," he said.



Residents of Jerusalem's Ramot neighbourhood demonstrating outside the Knesset yesterday in favour of the planned swimming pool in their area are addressed by Alignment MK Jacques Amir. (Itzhac Harari)

Two extra bulldozers sent to work on Ramot pool

By ROBERT ROSENBERG
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Jerusalem Mayor Teddy Kollek yesterday sent two extra bulldozers to the site of the controversial Ramot pool, underlining his resolve to go ahead with the pool whose construction is opposed by Agudat Yisrael. Some 600 mostly secular residents of the Jerusalem suburb protested outside the Knesset yesterday against the government's intention to move the pool.

Decrying "extortionism," speakers from Ramot denounced Aguda's demand that the pool be moved — and the Likud's surrender to the Aguda demand. Aguda made its support of the new Shamir government conditional on halting the pool construction.

Kollek, who was unable to attend the rally, sent a message of support, and a spokesman for the mayor said that two extra bulldozers had been sent to the site to complete excavation before the rains come.

Likud mayoral candidate Shlomo Toussia-Cohen made a brief appearance to announce his support for the pool. But he was roundly booed before he had a chance to speak.

Afterwards he told *The Jerusalem Post* that he wasn't offended by the booing, which he described as coming from a marginal group of the demonstrators.

Getting the most applause was MK Dror Zeigerman, who vowed that he would not vote "for any legislation that is derived from the Aguda's coalition agreement."

Ramat leader Yehuda Yalon told *The Post* he was pleased with the turnout at the demonstration, and emphasized in his speech that there is a link between the Aguda demands to move the pool and past Aguda support for Haredi militants who stoned Sabbath drivers on the road to Ramot.

Mine found on Negev road

By LIORA MORIEL
Jerusalem Post Reporter

BEERSHEBA. — An anti-vehicle mine was discovered yesterday eight kilometres north of Shvita in the western Negev by a routine army patrol.

The mine, placed on a dirt road,

was dismantled safely. An IDF spokesman said the tracks were found leading west towards the Egyptian border.

This is the fifth discovery of mines in the western Negev since five Beduin were killed last February, when their two pickup trucks went over mines near Tze'elim.

Postal workers stop most sanctions for a while

Postal workers have agreed to a Jerusalem Labour Court request to stop most of the sanctions they applied yesterday, at least until next week.

The 5,000 postal employees, who are demanding increased wages, will continue their sanctions against the express mail service to the U.S. and facsimile services but sanctions against other postal services will cease.

The workers are threatening a general strike of all postal services next week unless their demands are met.

KNESSET APPROVES

(Continued from Page One)

devaluation?" Shamir ignored the question, as he did all other interjections.

Shamir called on the public to lower the level of its private consumption. We must accept the fact that the standard of living would "stop rising" for a certain time, until the ills of the economy were cured, Shamir said. (Foreign policy remarks, col. 1, above)

Peres followed Shamir, and ridiculed his proposed "government of continuity." What would continue was the "two-fold tragedy" of the Begin government — the tragedy of "the war of choice" in Lebanon and the tragedy of the "correct economics" of Yoram Aridor.

The new government would carry on "the tragic conceptions" of the outgoing government, it would carry on with the same ministers who were responsible for the old policies, it would continue to be vulnerable to the pressure exerted by its junior partners, Peres said.

It would be "the same tragic government," only without Menachem Begin — "the only one of you who drew conclusions from the tragic results for which you are all responsible."

Rejecting by implication Shamir's explanation of his failure to form a national unity government, Peres said that although a majority of the public wanted a broadly based government, Shamir had preferred a government with a narrow base — and one that would "broaden discord."

But when Meir Shitrit (Likud-Herut) asked Peres why the Alignment had not joined a national unity government, Peres explained that there is a basic difference between two schools of thought.

One school is "grandiose, bombastic, illusion-prone, blinded by its own rhetoric, and is carried on the shoulders of false messianism," Peres said.

The other, "knows not only what is desirable but also what is possible, is true to the vision of our people down the generations and knows how to divide its realization over the generations with patience but with determination."

Referring to the economic programme outlined by Shamir, Peres asked why the government had not taken the necessary economic measures in the last six years. Why should Shamir's promises be believed rather than the Likud's record? Especially as Shamir was representing a govern-

'Aridor's days in office numbered'

By ASHER WALLFISH
Jerusalem Post Reporter

The days of Finance Minister Yoram Aridor are numbered as far as Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir is concerned, but Shamir has nobody qualified to take Aridor's place.

This is the prevailing view among several ministers, who discount the sincerity of Shamir's proclamations of confidence in Aridor's ability to run the Treasury.

The *Jerusalem Post* was told that Shamir has no choice but to voice support in Aridor as long as he

holds the Treasury portfolio since a failure to do this would injure the national economy.

Once the immediate hurdle of the bank shares bubble has been overcome and the run on dollars halted, according to the prevailing view, the cabinet will hold an exhaustive debate on the economy.

"Aridor says he has an economic programme but wants to implement it stage by stage," one minister told *The Post*. "We'd like to get more details on all the stages of his programme because public pressure

for action is building up to an irresistible level," he said.

The new government is expected to give priority to more effective economic programmes and put personalities and appointments in second place, till Shamir thinks things out, several ministers said. In any case, to appoint somebody in Aridor's place would mean a reshuffle with all the problems this would entail, inside and perhaps outside Herut. Reshuffles inevitably have their price so Shamir may decide to leave the status quo for a couple of months, they said.

Little exhilaration in Knesset session

By ASHER WALLFISH
Post Knesset Correspondent

The pall of anxiety generated by the bank shares crisis overhung yesterday's special session of the Knesset, called during the recess for Yitzhak Shamir to present his new cabinet and obtain the necessary vote of confidence in it.

The presence of President Chaim Herzog in his seat in the gallery lent external ceremonial to what should have been an historic occasion, and so did the attendance of numerous VIPs.

But there was little solemnity, and no exhilaration. No feeling of optimism and confidence was exuded by the coalition.

Shamir did his best in his presentation speech, lasting over an hour, to maintain a dignified gravity, and he ostensibly avoided partisan issues by seeking a broader national

message. However, his call on the people to work harder and make do with less became a signal to the opposition to remind him of the government's accountability for present economic difficulties. Disorder then broke out.

Shamir did not let the opposition rile him, and the opposition for its part did not seem intent on launching an all-out onslaught against the coalition. The opposition contented itself with making the point again and again that the government had over-reached itself economically as well as politically.

An even longer period of altercation rocked the chamber when Alignment leader Shimon Peres, who followed Shamir, reproached the government for letting the public know how much money it would lose on its bank shares through the medium of Aguda leader Avraham Shapira.

When Shamir opened his presentation speech, 21 chairs stood around the horseshoe-shaped Cabinet table, of which three were empty. One former occupied by the late Simha Ehrlich, one by former Premier Menachem Begin, and one for Shamir himself in his capacity as foreign minister.

There were 20 chairs occupied after the vote. Shamir took over the prime minister's chair, then ministers did a musical-chairs move, up towards the centre, leaving a chair free for the new minister of agriculture, Pessah Grupper, close to the far end. Grupper thus became the sixth Liberal minister.

After Shamir completed his speech and walked back to his seat, most of his colleagues extended their hands as he moved along and exchanged handshakes. But Minister without Portfolio Ariel Sharon merely gave Shamir a curt nod.

Gold gleams through bank gloom

Jerusalem Post Staff

TEL AVIV. — The man in the street — and often the man on either side of the bank teller's counter — was expressing gloom yesterday about the bank share situation. But many people apparently were brightening up their lives by buying gold.

According to Avraham Azialant, head of the Jewelry Bourse network which has three main stores and 15 smaller outlets, sales jumped yesterday by 284 per cent compared to the same day last week.

Most purchases were of items made of heavy gold, and not especially items which are decorative or beautiful, he said.

The wrath of irate customers who lost on bank shares meanwhile is often being levelled at the heaviest losers — the staff of the bank, according to the national workers committee of Bank Leumi.

"We were heavy investors in our own banks," Shlomo Yifrah, chairman of the committee, said. "We bought these shares because we believed in the bank, and we thought they were a good investment."

Yifrah thought that the public should have as much sympathy for the bank's staff as the staff had for its clients. "After all, we are both in the same boat."

In the streets of Tel Aviv yesterday, three out of four people questioned by *The Jerusalem Post*

blamed the economic situation solely on the banking community. Very few claimed the government was solely responsible.

A well-dressed woman waiting to fill her new car with petrol told *The Jerusalem Post* that she was a housewife and that her family had invested the equivalent of thousands of dollars in bank shares. Was she worried? "No! We have not put all our eggs in one basket. The bourse is like a casino. When we gambled abroad did anyone guarantee our money? So why are people now complaining?"

A delivery man said that he was still in shock. "Even though politicians always say that the small guys will not get hurt, we are the ones who have to pay the price in the end. He said that all he had was an apartment and a telephone, no car or colour TV set. He said that he had saved about \$300 for a bar mitzva for his son and now did not know what would happen to these savings."

An owner of a stationery shop said with a smile that he had been waiting to be interviewed. He took out of his pocket a poem he had written in flowery Hebrew. The gist of it said that "the bank offices all over the country are full of marble. There is no need to break the bank's windows, the banks should sell some of their branches."

As a retired policeman said, "If I

have any free money I invest it in bank securities. I've already tied up over \$5,000 in these securities. This money isn't for a trip abroad or a brand new car, but money that I'm saving for my 11-year-old grandson."

"I plan to keep them in the bank until my grandson grows up. But the truth is that I'm confused and don't know if everything is really OK. I hope that the new government will straighten out the economy."

A manager of an advertising and public-relations company said that the banks will have to find a way to improve their image. "One bank was saying 'You can count on us.' Another was saying 'Give us credit.' This will no longer work."

A kibbutznik who took a year off from his kibbutz and is now working for a seed company said that if a week ago he was undecided about leaving the kibbutz and starting a new life in the city, he now knew that he was going back to his kibbutz at the end of the year.

"It's a crazy world outside here," he said. "The government and the bankers are driving every one up the wall."

Second jail term for Lebanon 'refusenik'

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Rav-Tzur (corporal) Yuri Pines, an immigrant from the Soviet Union, yesterday was sentenced for the second time to 35 days in military prison for refusing to serve in Lebanon.

Pines, who immigrated to Israel five years ago from Kiev, belongs to a family of Zionist activists there. His is the 101st jail sentence for refusing to serve in Lebanon.

Blast in Jerusalem

A hand grenade exploded at the Pata Junction in Jerusalem's Katamon district early yesterday morning, police said. There were no injuries or damage. An investigation is under way.

WZO officials spending more than 'regulation period' abroad

By JUDY SIEGEL
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Two members of the Zionist Executive have recently exceeded the three-week limit set for trips abroad. *The Jerusalem Post* has learned. The executive's chairman, Yehuda Yalon, and Hehalutz chairman Avraham Katz, is due back on Friday, after having spent five weeks in the U.S. His fellow executive member, Organization Department chairman Yitzhak Warsawski, back from Europe this week, also spent some five weeks abroad.

Following press criticism of trips by executive members, World Zionist Organization chairman Arye Dulzin determined that trips abroad would be limited to three weeks at a time. Dulzin told *The Post* that he would speak to both men, but he said he was not "their kindergarten teacher."

Last year Katz spent 75 days abroad and he was out of the

country for 105 days the year before.

Warsawski left for France on September 1 and returned on Sunday night. When *The Post* tried to obtain his reaction, it found no one — not even a secretary — in the department at midday.

Katz's director-general, Menahem Reviv, said that his department chairman called him regularly long distance from various parts of the U.S.

Members of the Zionist and Jewish Agency Executives are the equivalent of cabinet ministers in terms of expense accounts, salaries, pensions and other benefits.

One well-travelled executive member reportedly spent three days last year in a turtle reserve in Ecuador, pursuing a private interest, even though his department has no connections with that country, and he told the Executive that Ecuador was merely a stopover for a few hours.

Aliya head may be ousted

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Jewish Agency Aliya Department chairman Raphael Kotlowitz, a Herut stalwart, reportedly faces the prospect of being removed from office — which he has held for six years — at the end of this month. The move may come when the Agency board of governors meets.

Jerrold Hoffberger, the new chairman of the board, and Max Fisher, the former chairman, both oppose Kotlowitz's continued tenure, on the grounds that "he can't relate to Diaspora communities." Agency chairman Arye Dulzin would not say how he would vote in the secret ballot.

Uri Gordon, the new Youth Aliya chairman representing the Labour Zionists, would like to head the

department, but Herut is adamant about keeping control of the department, which controls a great deal of funding and personnel.

Gordon, meanwhile, has sent a letter to Dulzin charging that the Jewish Agency "lacks a master plan of operation as well as agreed-upon policies." Gordon pointed to the decision of the Aliya Department to partly fund Gush Emunim emissaries in the U.S. Gordon said these emissaries would not be employees of the department and thus not under its control.

He also demanded a Jewish Agency protest over Absorption Ministry efforts to get involved in encouragement of aliya, which is the responsibility of the Jewish Agency and WZO alone.

Knesset whips veto October 25 holiday

Post Knesset Reporter

The Knesset heads of the Likud (Ronnie Milo) the Alignment (Moshe Shahal) and the National Religious Party (Yehuda Ben-Meir) agreed yesterday that October 25, the date of the municipal elections, should be a normal working day and not a holiday as the Knesset had decided during the summer. They will seek to amend the election law to this effect.

The Alignment's Mordechai Gur, who heads his party's municipal election headquarters, turned down Milo's suggestion that the Knesset

postpone the opening of its winter term from October 17 to October 31 in order to make it easier for the parties to run their municipal election campaigns. Gur said the Knesset had to address itself to urgent national issues and not close its doors.

The House Committee yesterday granted Haim Druckman (who broke away from the NRP) the status of a "single MK" rather than the status of a "one-man faction" which he has demanded for the past few months. This left the NRP with five MKs, the committee noted.

Shinui asks probe of Haifa spending

Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. — The Shinui Party yesterday called for a police and state comptroller investigation of alleged "illegal use of public money" by Mayor Arye Gurel for election purposes.

Shinui's mayoral candidate Prof. Yehudith Naot told reporters that an inquiry was essential in view of last week's ruling by the chairman of the National Municipal Election Committee, Meir Shagar. The ruling banned a booklet — produced by the municipality at a cost of \$2.5 million — because it was found to constitute election propaganda for Gurel and his Alignment party. Under the election law, it is forbidden to use public money to promote a particular candidate or party.

The municipality, which maintained that the brochure was produced at the end of each ad-

ministrative term to highlight the achievements of the outgoing city council, said yesterday it had appealed against the ban.

'Degel' list in Herzliya can't claim NRP ties

TEL AVIV (Itim). — A district court judge here yesterday issued an injunction forbidding the "Degel" (Flag) list in the Herzliya municipal elections from associating itself with the National Religious Party in advertisements, posters and speeches.

The court thus approved the petition of Menachem Kolin, acting mayor of Herzliya and head of the "B" list, who said he and his list represented the NRP, and were liable to be damaged if Degel continued claiming ties with that party.

100 MKs sign plea for Begun's release

Post Knesset Correspondent

A hundred Knesset members yesterday signed a petition in Hebrew and in Russian, calling on the Supreme Soviet of the USSR to bring about the release from prison of Yosef Begun.

The petition, initiated by Uzi Baram, chairman of the Knesset Immigration and Absorption Committee, said the release of Hebrew teacher Begun would be regarded

as a humanitarian gesture towards a man who clung to his principles and as an act of goodwill.

Baram told his colleagues that 100 U.S. senators had already appealed for Begun's release.

Begun has been in prison since last November and faces charges of anti-Soviet activities. He has already served two jail sentences as a result of his efforts to teach Hebrew and his request to leave the Soviet Union for Israel.

THE HEBREW UNIVERSITY OF JERUSALEM

Ministry of Trade and Industry
The Israel Fiber Institute

The Hebrew University Jerusalem
Faculty of Mathematics and
Natural Sciences, School for
Applied Science and Technology

REGISTRATION FOR STUDIES IN THE DIVISION OF POLYMER AND TEXTILE CHEMISTRY

The Israel Fiber Institute and the Hebrew University announce the registration for the 1983/84 year in the Division of Polymer and Textile Chemistry. This Division of the School for Applied Science and Technology is now in its 14th year.

There are two study trends:

1. A 2-year course towards an M.A. in Natural Sciences. Eligibility: students with B.A. in chemistry, natural sciences, agriculture, engineering, or graduates of Shenkar College, with at least a good grading. Graduates of M.A. studies may continue towards Doctorate.
2. One-year course for Diploma in Chemistry of Polymers and Textiles. Students will receive living allowance and exemption from tuition fees. Accommodation in Students' Quarters possible for students residing outside Jerusalem.

Special arrangements are possible for those employed in industry. Graduates of the Division today occupy key positions in management, R & D, production and marketing in the textile industry, plastics and chemicals. There is a severe shortage of qualified personnel in these industries and opportunities for absorption and advancement are innumerable.

For registration and further details contact: The Israel Fiber Institute, P.O. Box 8001, Jerusalem 91080. Tel. 02-660211; the Secretariat, the School of Applied Science and Technology; The Hebrew University, Givat Ram, Bergman Building, Tel. 02-584445, or the Secretariat, the Faculty for Natural Sciences, Ross Building, Givat Ram. Tel. 02-585362.

TEL AVIV STOCK EXCHANGE LTD.

Notice to the Public

1. Tel Aviv Stock Exchange has decided to cancel trading in all types of securities today, October 11, 1983 (in addition to Sunday and Monday, October 9 and 10).
2. A separate notice will be published on the renewal of trading, immediately information is given on the new arrangements affecting bank shares, now being discussed.
3. All buy and sell orders given up to October 9, 1983, which have not yet been implemented, are to be considered cancelled.
4. The Stock Exchange has recommended its members to delay the acceptance of new buy and sell orders for securities, until the date on which the renewal of trading is announced.
5. The managers of trust funds have been authorized by the Stock Exchange not to issue or redeem participation units, until trading is renewed.

American woman, 81, gets Nobel Medicine Prize

STOCKHOLM (AP). — Barbara McClintock, an American pioneer in genetics research who is still active at 81, won the 1983 Nobel Prize in Medicine yesterday, joining an elite class of female laureates that includes French physicist Marie Curie.

McClintock, a graduate of Cornell University who works at Cold Spring Harbor in New York, was honored for her discovery of mobile genetic elements. She inaugurated experiments on corn plants more than 30 years ago — long before the genetic code and DNA double helix riddles were solved. Her work was so much ahead of her time that it was not recognized by contemporary scientists.

She is the first woman since the Nobel Prize began in 1901 to single-handedly receive the medicine prize. Before her there were only

two other female prizewinners in Genetics, both Americans. The awarding body said "McClintock's experiments were carried out with great ingenuity and intellectual stringency. They reveal a whole world of previously unknown genetic phenomena."

Summing up the 1983 laureate's work, the Karolinska Medical Institute faculty stated that "the discovery of mobile genetic elements by McClintock is of profound importance for our understanding of the organization and function of genes. She carried out this research alone and at a time when her contemporaries were not yet able to realize the generality and significance of her findings."

On December 10 — Nobel Day — McClintock will receive a gold medal from the king of Sweden, a diploma and \$190,000.

Anti-N. Korean rallies in Seoul follow bombing

SEOUL. — Thousands of South Koreans participated in anti-North Korean rallies yesterday as the country mourned the deaths of 16 of its citizens, including four cabinet members, killed in a bomb blast in Rangoon, Burma.

Cancelling his tour and returning home early yesterday, President Chun Doo-hwan said the bomb plot was aimed at him and blamed North Korea for the "atrocious" attack.

A government task force, headed by Prime Minister Kim Sang-hyup, tentatively decided to hold a "national funeral service" for the South Korean victims Saturday in Seoul.

A South Korean investigating team joined the Burmese government yesterday in probing the explosion, that also killed three Burmese and injured 48 people.

U.S. President Ronald Reagan sent a condolence message to Chun, while Japan, India and five other countries also sent messages to mourn the tragedy, a government spokesman said.

Radio Moscow and the official Soviet news agency Tass reported the incident without comment.

A Tass account Sunday said most of the victims were employees of North Korean security services. That phrasing was dropped in a Tass report yesterday.

Meanwhile, some western diplomatic sources in Rangoon tended to discount speculation that North Koreans might have been involved in planting the bomb.

"For one thing it's difficult for foreigners to come to Rangoon to carry out an operation of that scale. For another, Burma has special fraternal party relations with North Korea which Pyongyang probably would not want to jeopardize," one source said.

He said a strong possibility was that the explosion was the work of one of several dissident or secessionist Burmese groups, such as the Shans, Karens and Kachins, or the Burma Communist Party. (AP, Reuters).

Thatcher backs minister in sex affair

BLACKPOOL, England (Reuters). — British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher yesterday stood by her trade minister, Cecil Parkinson, centre of a sex scandal that has gravely embarrassed the ruling Conservative Party.

As Conservatives converged here for their annual party conference starting today, the Prime Minister's Office issued its second statement in four days insisting that the question of Parkinson's resignation did not arise.

The statement late Sunday night followed press reports that many Conservatives had telephoned party headquarters in London saying Parkinson, who admitted last week

that his former secretary was expecting his baby in January, should go.

Apart from Thatcher's two statements of support, the 52-year-old trade and industry secretary appeared to be isolated. Senior Conservatives were reported to be privately critical of Parkinson, a former chairman of the party and architect of Thatcher's June election victory.

Party sources said the distaste stemmed not so much from the fact of the affair, but Parkinson's admission that he had offered to marry his mistress, 36-year-old Sara Keyes, but then decided to stay with his wife and family.

South African police probe blasts at petrol tanks

WARMBATHS, South Africa (Reuters). — Three explosions set fire to petrol tanks here early yesterday and police found two limpet mines outside a municipal building.

Police launched a major investigation after the blasts at a railway siding set fire to six storage tanks holding up to 36,000 litres each of petrol, three railway tanker wagons and one petrol-tanker lorry. No one was injured.

A police spokesman said bomb disposal experts destroyed the two limpet mines found outside the municipal building of this small Transvaal town about 100 kilometres north of Pretoria.

The town, named after its natural springs, was packed with holidaymakers for the long Kruger Day weekend when the pre-dawn blaze at a Total Oil Company petrol depot lit up the sky. Firemen fought the blaze for over two hours before bringing the flames under control.

In another development, the

government worried that it is losing the support of conservative black leaders over its proposals to reform the constitution, has been forced into debate on its opponents' terms.

In a change of tactics over the weekend, Prime Minister P.W. Botha responded to charges that the reform's main flaw is that it gives no political role to blacks.

A commentary by state-controlled radio, which is often used to signal major government policy shifts, focused for the first time on the position of blacks in South Africa if the new constitution is adopted.

The switch appears to respond to threats from the few conservative black leaders who cooperate with the government that they would become militant opponents if the reforms were passed.

The government wants to replace the present all-white parliament with three chambers, one each for whites, Indians and coloureds as people of mixed race are known here.

Spain foiled Gibraltar attack during Falklands war

MADRID (Reuters). — Spain yesterday confirmed that a group of Argentinians was caught on Spanish soil while apparently planning an attack on the British colony of Gibraltar during the 1982 Falklands War.

Foreign Minister Fernando Moran told Reuters: "A group of Argentinians attempted to cross into Gibraltar, presumably with the intention of carrying out some acts of war. They were intercepted by the Spanish security services and sent back to Argentina because the outgoing government, correctly, considered it could not allow the use of Spanish territory for the launching of an act of war."

Moran said news of the incident, which was brought to light Sunday by the London Sunday Times, had been deliberately suppressed by the previous Spanish government to avoid embarrassment.

He said the Socialist government had been in touch yesterday with former officials of the centrist administration about the incident, in which four or five Argentinians were involved.

He described the disclosure by the Sunday Times as "very inconvenient." He said that at the time the incident had provoked a contretemps between Buenos Aires and Madrid.

Leading Turkish journalist again faces imprisonment

By AMIR TAHERI
Special to The Jerusalem Post

ISTANBUL. — What promises to be the last of Turkey's major political trials before next month's general election opened here yesterday amid growing concern over the future of the press.

On trial is Nazli Ilıcak, a columnist in the daily *Tercuman*. She has already served a three-month sentence passed last year after an article she wrote was found to have contravened military regulations.

This time, the 39-year-old Ilıcak is charged with "incitement to revolt" and "insulting the armed forces." If found guilty, the liberal right-of-centre journalist could be sent to prison for eight years.

Yesterday's session showed that the prosecutor's case is based on a

front-page column. Ilıcak wrote on August 10. In it she said that dictatorship could only lead to instability, as the experience in South America and the Middle East had shown.

Ilıcak and her supporters, however, were happy with the outcome of yesterday's session. The three judges, two military and one civilian, agreed to a postponement of the trial until November 10, four days after the general election. At that time the military tribunal will consider a second defence application for the case to be more broadly studied by legal experts drawn mainly from the bar and the universities.

Ilıcak's lawyers believe that such an inquiry would go a long way in helping their client.

NEWS IN BRIEF

German pacifists appeal to Andropov

BONN (AP). — Prominent members of the West German anti-missile movement appealed yesterday to Soviet President Yuri Andropov to "immediately" start scrapping SS-20 nuclear missiles.

Such a move would "clearly document" the Kremlin's willingness to disarm, said a letter to Andropov released in Bonn.

The Soviet Union should continue dismantling the missiles at least until the November 15 end of nuclear arms talks between the U.S. and the Soviet Union in Geneva, the letter said.

In return for the Soviet move, NATO should indicate its willingness to scrap plans to deploy 572 new U.S.-built nuclear missiles in Europe, the letter said.

After three decades of the arms race, a disarmament race could be in Europe, the letter said.

Soviets use helicopters, eagles to hunt wolves

MOSCOW (Reuters). — Soviet hunters, using helicopters and sometimes trained eagles, are killing 15,000 wolves a year in an attempt to keep down numbers, a Moscow newspaper said yesterday.

The daily *Leninskoe Znamya* (Leninist Banner) said, however, that the hunt was becoming increasingly difficult as the animals quickly grew accustomed to the hunters' methods and hid when they heard helicopter rotors.

The predators are still causing immense damage to livestock herds, the daily said. The country's wolf population has risen to nearly 100,000 and kills 50,000 head of cattle, horses and sheep each year.

Wolf hunting was banned for many years after Soviet experts ruled that they performed a vital function in keeping down the numbers of other forest animals. But this policy led to a population explosion and there have been reports of wolf packs decimating herds and roaming into the centres of cities.

West Germans go east to join 'peace camp'

BONN (Reuters). — Three more anti-nuclear-missile protesters from West Germany yesterday crossed the border into East Germany to join a "peace camp." West German border police said.

The camp was set up Sunday across the border from the West German town of Philippsthal in the state of Hessen by seven demonstrators who have since ignored all appeals by western and eastern border guards to leave East German territory.

The camp consists of two tents and a banner declaring "East, West, North, South — Nuclear madness is mass murder."

Atom agency weighs membership for China

VIENNA (Reuters). — The International Atomic Energy Agency opened its annual conference yesterday with a message from its director-general Hans Blix favouring China's admission to IAEA ranks.

Blix also referred in a carefully worded speech to the need for an international treaty to ban military attacks on civilian nuclear reactors, reminding members of a row that tore the UN-affiliated body apart last year over Israel's 1981 raid on an Iraqi plant.

Opening the meeting, Blix said: "The most recent important development — is the decision of the People's Republic of China to seek IAEA membership. I am confident that China will both benefit from and contribute to the global cooperation within the agency."

This year's agenda, at Iraqi request, also includes discussion of the effects of the Israeli raid.

EEC ministers seek to cut farm spending

ATHENS (Reuters). — Some 30 ministers of the European Economic Community met yesterday to study controversial savings in farm spending amid warnings that the bloc's farm support system might soon go bankrupt.

France said it would raise the topic of what it considered to be a U.S. attempt to undermine the support system, diplomats said.

The ministers will discuss an unprecedented reduction in cereal prices, penalties for farmers who produce too much milk and restrictions on food imports, some from the U.S.

Libya bans 30 Frenchmen from leaving

PARIS (AP). — The French Foreign Ministry says it is following closely the situation of 30 French citizens prevented from leaving Libya on Sunday after they had checked in at Tripoli airport.

The French, either residents of Libya or returning from a trip, were not allowed to board a UTA flight for Paris. Instead, they were told to report yesterday to the Central Immigration Office in Tripoli. The Libyan authorities gave no reason for the move.

China renovates monuments to Soviet heroes

PEKING (Reuters). — Three monuments to Soviet army heroes have been renovated in the northeastern Chinese city of Harbin in the latest sign of improved relations between Moscow and Peking.

The New China News Agency said yesterday that renovation work on the monuments — a tomb, a war memorial and a tower — started in June.

Soviet scientist leaves Japan for asylum in U.S.

TOKYO (Reuters). — A 52-year-old Soviet scientist, Evgeni Novikov, on Sunday left Japan for the U.S. where he has been granted asylum, police said.

A senior member of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, Novikov defected while attending an international science symposium in Kyoto, western Japan, last month.

He first approached the Japanese Foreign Ministry on September 9, complaining of academic restrictions in the Soviet Union, ministry sources said.

Kohl confers with Saudis at end of Mideast tour

JEDDAH, Saudi Arabia (AP). — West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl held a wide-ranging round of talks with King Fahd here yesterday while pro-government newspapers called for a "courageous stand" from Bonn on the Palestinian problem.

Foreign Minister Prince Saud al-Faisal was quoted as saying the Saudi leadership planned to conduct a political dialogue with Kohl on the European role for settling the problems of the Middle East.

The chancellor arrived on Sunday on the last leg of a journey which took him to Jordan and Egypt.

Amnesty scores Chad for killing civilians

LONDON (AP). — The human rights organization Amnesty International said yesterday that Chadian troops have killed more than 160 civilians in the past 15 months, many of them in towns and villages far from civil war battle zones in the Central African nation.

The organization said it had received eyewitness reports that troops of President Hissene Habre went on reprisal attacks after opposition raids and beat and killed people.

Amnesty also said it had unconfirmed reports that anti-government forces had killed prisoners.

Iran raps France for planes to Iraq

NEW YORK (Reuters). — Iranian Foreign Minister Ali Akbar Velayati lashed out at France in an interview yesterday for supplying Iraq with five Super Etendard warplanes.

Velayati also told *Newsweek International* that Iran intended to close the Straits of Hormuz if Iraq used the jets against Iran.

France, being in a desperate economic situation and following the example of international rent-a-car agencies, is now busy renting Super Etendards, selling Exocet missiles and dispatching its functionaries to different parts of the Third World," he was quoted as saying.

Asked if Iran would close the Straits of Hormuz if Iraq used the jets against the Kharg Island oil terminal, Velayati said: "If we are faced with any sort of misguided adventure endangering our vital interests, we will have to do something. Blocking the straits will be the first step if we are forced to."

France's Europe No. 1 radio reported yesterday that the five aircraft had not yet actually left France, but had only flown from the airforce base where they had been stationed to somewhere near Bordeaux.

Reagan accepts Watt's resignation

SANTA BARBARA, California (Reuters). — James Watt, President Ronald Reagan's controversial interior secretary, announced his resignation Sunday and the President accepted it.

Watt, frequently criticized for remarks that embarrassed Reagan and the Republican Party, told reporters at a ranch near here: "I intend to resign as soon as a successor is found."

Quoting from his letter of resignation to Reagan, he said: "My usefulness to you in this administration has come to an end."

Sports

Grand start to Grand Prix

By JACK LEON
Post Sports Reporter

RAMAT HASHARON. — Amos Mansdorf stormed past Austrian Peter Flegl with a 6-2, 6-3 victory last night to round off the opening day of the Israel Tennis Centre's \$90,000 Grand Prix here on a high note. The Israeli junior champion, 18 next week, needed less than an hour to polish off Flegl, 32, whose current ATP ranking is 166. Mansdorf is only 384 on the computer listing.

Former long-time top-tenner Harold Solomon — winner of the 1980 Grand Prix here — and currently attempting a comeback after a prolonged loss of form was unceremoniously bundled out 6-0, 6-2 by Eddie Edwards. The victory was a special delight for the likeable South African for it was his first win in six Grand Prix tournaments. Solomon, who had beaten Edwards only last week in Barcelona said he would give the circuit one more year before deciding on his future in the game. "It may be politics if I do bow out," he quipped.

Sweden's Per Hjertquist, twice runner up here, edged Bernie Mitto of South Africa 6-4, 4-6, 7-5 in the qualifying match of the day. "I hope this time to go all the way," said Hjertquist after he had put out the sixth seed. Another seed ousted was No. 4 Robbie Venter, also of South Africa. He was beaten 7-5, 3-6, 6-3 by West Germany's Peter Elter.

Other first round results — S. van der Merwe (SA) def. P. Baum (FR) 6-3, 3-6, 7-6 (7-2); S. Swenson (Sw) def. T. Viljan (SA) 6-4, 6-3; C. Zif (WG) def. B. Filz (Austria) 6-1, 6-3; R. Myer (U.S.) def. I. Sher (Is) 7-6 (8-6), 6-2.

More than 1,000 people watched yesterday's play. Admission was free and there will again be no charge today when games get under way at 11 a.m.

Israel's Shahar Perkias will be second on court against the Swiss player Jir Granat. Second-seeded Shlomo Glickstein plays Rand Evtet of the U.S. at 3 p.m. and that match will be followed immediately by the eagerly awaited teenagers' clash pitting top-seeded Henrik Sundstrom of Sweden against American Aaron Kirckstein.

Watford v. Israel at Bloomfield

By PAUL KOHN
Post Sports Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Watford, the English First Division soccer club with whom the Israel Olympic team drew 2-2 earlier this year in England, will provide what should be another exhilarating encounter in a return match this afternoon at the Bloomfield Stadium. Kick off is at 5 p.m.

"We are not treating this match as a holiday junkie. I can promise you we will give of our utmost against the Israel Olympic team," Watford's amiable manager Graham Taylor assured Israeli fans. Regardless of the unseasonable heat, the Watford players have been training twice a day.

Regrettably for Israeli aficionados, Watford are without Luther Blisset, the England striker whom the club sold to A.C. Milan for £1m, and Neil Armstrong who went to Real Mallorca for £200,000. John Barnes, who is still with the club, is with the England squad in Budapest. They are also missing two other internationals, Nigel Callaghan and Kenny Jackett.

"Despite being weakened, we are determined not to abandon our style of football. We continue to play attacking, enjoyable yet disciplined football," Taylor said.

Watford will line up with Steele; Rice (Capt.), Simons, Johnson, Terry, Stone, Strickling, Johnson, Kelly, Lohman and Rostrom.

The Israeli side will only be announced today, by coach Yosef Mizlikovitch. He will choose from a squad of 19 who are competing for places in the line-up for Israeli vital Olympic qualification at the end of the month against Portugal.

Cowboys are riding high

NEW YORK (AP). — The Dallas Cowboys remained the National Football League's only unbeaten team — barely — with a comeback 27-24 decision in overtime over the winless Tampa Bay Buccaneers in Sunday's games.

The host Cowboys won the coin toss to start overtime and marched into Buccaneers territory. Rafael Septien, given another chance after Tampa Bay's Thomas Morris roughed him on a futile 50-yard field goal try, finally kicked a 42-yard field goal. The Bucs, who had been humiliated only a week ago 55-14 by Green Bay, outplayed the Cowboys despite having more than 170 yards in penalties.

Buffalo, shut out 12-0 in their last meeting with Miami, edged the Dolphins on a field goal by Joe Donato. The game-winner came after Miami place kicker Uwe von Schammas missed on field goal attempts from 52 and 43 yards in overtime.

Elsewhere, it was Cleveland 10, the New York Jets 7; New Orleans 19; Atlanta 17; Washington 38, St. Louis 14; Denver 26; Houston 14; Minnesota 23; Chicago 14; Detroit 38; Green Bay 14; Baltimore 12; New England 7; Philadelphia 17; New York Giants 13; The Los Angeles Rams 10; San Francisco 7; San Diego 28; Seattle 21; and The Los Angeles Raiders 21, Kansas City 20.

In college football top-rated Nebraska had their first close call of the season, while runner up Texas whipped eight-ranked Oklahoma and defending national champions Penn State continued a comeback from a rocky 1983 start by knocking off third-ranked Alabama.

U.S. agencies battle export of high-tech secrets to USSR

NEW YORK (Reuters). — Hundreds of U.S. customs officials are busy probing illegal exports in a bid to stem the flow of American high-technology to the Soviet bloc.

But spokesmen say jurisdictional disputes among government agencies are hampering efforts to tap the leak of electronics and computer technology.

The 450 investigations launched by the Customs Service since late 1981 have led to only 23 indictments and 13 arrests for illegal exports, customs officials told Reuters.

U.S. defence officials say technology developed in the U.S. and acquired by the Soviet Union helps Moscow improve its weapons

system while saving vast sums of research money. Federal officials say, however, that recent efforts have made it more difficult for Moscow to acquire U.S. technology.

"Two years ago, anybody could export anything and nobody gave a damn," said Patrick O'Brien, assistant regional customs commissioner in New York.

But in late 1981, the Customs Service launched "Operation Exodus" to check the diversion of U.S. secrets to Warsaw Pact countries through legal exports to Western Europe.

Officials say the campaign has run into several problems, including

a feud between the Commerce Department and Customs over which should look after the issue, lack of cooperation by U.S. allies in enforcing strategic export controls and the difficulties posed by the operation on U.S. business.

The customs investigations are part of a multi-agency crackdown on illegal exports involving the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Central Intelligence Agency and the Commerce Department.

The large Warsaw Pact diplomatic and trade presence in New York — tied mostly to U.S. missions — is believed to be the focal point of what the CIA calls "very aggressive Soviet efforts" to steal military and computer secrets.

FBI Assistant Director Edward O'Malley told Reuters that of more than 1,200 Soviet bloc officials in New York, 30 to 35 per cent are engaged in intelligence-gathering activities coordinated by the KGB. The KGB gathers information openly from magazines, computer conventions and congressional hearings, O'Malley said. "The covert side is where they attempt to recruit Americans who have access to critical technology."

A radar engineer with Hughes Aircraft gave 20 classified reports on future weapon systems to a

Polish intelligence agent posing as a businessman before being caught, he said.

FBI agents use electronic surveillance to monitor the movement of Soviet officials in America and pass data to customs and Commerce agents. Officials would not say whether decoy tactics are also used.

Operation Exodus gives a higher priority than other counter-espionage efforts to the prevention and conviction of technological leaks rather than to arrest and conviction, O'Brien says.

The operation is beset with bureaucratic problems. Customs officials have angered U.S. businessmen by 1,785 seizures of export cargo worth \$99 million as 95 per cent of the goods were relinquished after costly delays.

Soviet spacecraft now circling Venus

MOSCOW (AP). — A Soviet space probe has reached Venus and begun orbiting the planet, the official news agency Tass said yesterday.

Venera-15, which was launched June 2, will orbit Venus once every 24 hours, Tass said.

A sister craft, Venera-16, is expected to reach Venus on Friday.

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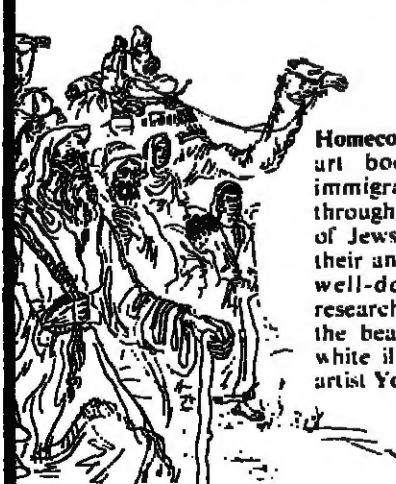
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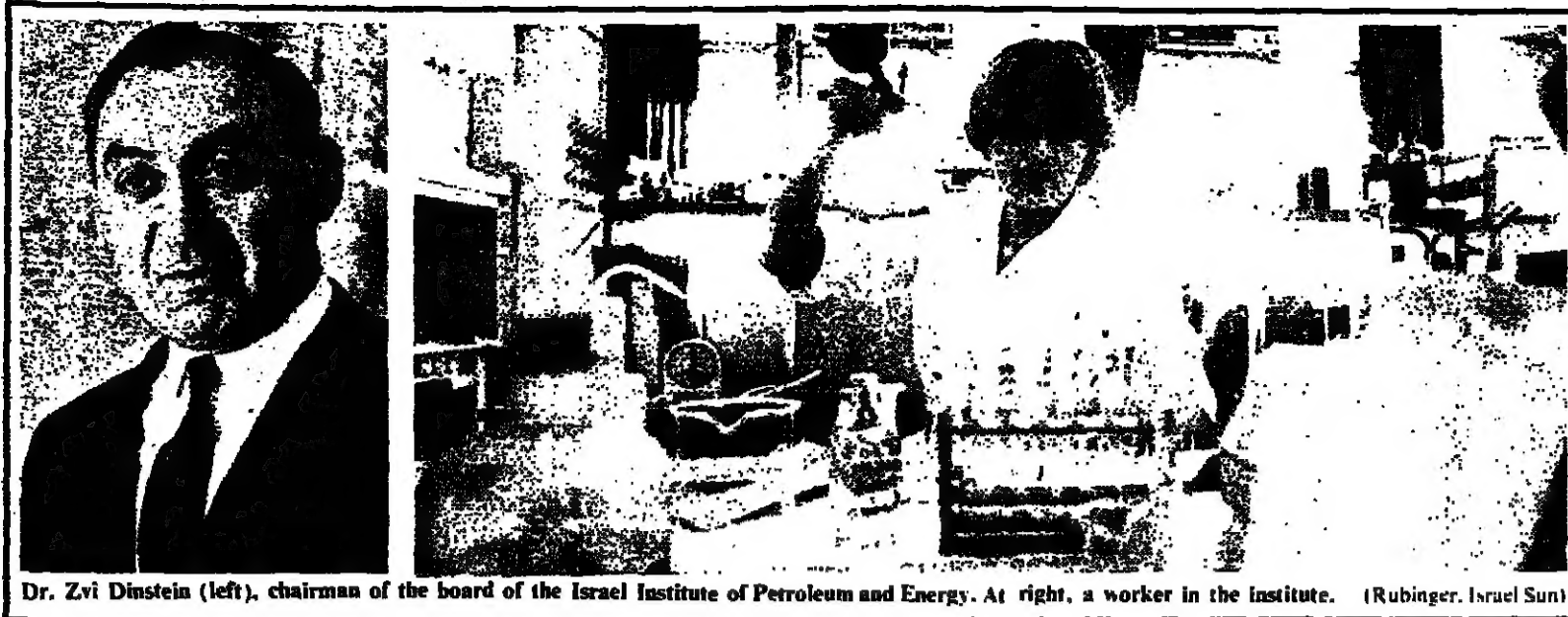
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הכנתם את המסמך

Context

THE ENERGY PICTURE

By DAVID KRIVINE / Jerusalem Post Reporter



Dr. Zvi Dinstein (left), chairman of the board of the Israel Institute of Petroleum and Energy. At right, a worker in the institute. (Rubinger, Israel Sun)

A YEAR or so ago, all Israel's industrial energy came from petroleum. Today, with the completion of the Hadera power station, 40 per cent of it comes from coal. Nor will Israel's oil consumption increase over the coming years.

Admittedly, more and more petrol will be needed for motor vehicles, but less will be used for the production of electricity. Total oil consumption will be no greater in 1990 than it is today.

The source of these observations is Dr. Zvi Dinstein, the authoritative board chairman of the Israel Institute of Petroleum and Energy.

What about nuclear energy? The subject is not prominent on our national agenda at the moment, for several reasons. First, Israel cannot buy an atomic pile without first signing the Nuclear Proliferation Treaty, exposing all her atomic installations to foreign inspection — a consummation that is not devoutly to be wished.

Can that obstacle be overcome? Perhaps, but the proposition has not really been tested yet, because of reason number two. Israel doesn't need a nuclear plant all that badly at present.

In the '70s the situation was different. Oil was expensive, and capital cheap. Finance could have been got for 2 per cent interest in Eshkol's day, yet the project was not taken up (and more is the pity, say some, with hindsight).

Since then, Dinstein recalls, there have been three major "oil shocks." The first occurred in October 1973, at the time of the Yom Kippur War; the second after the fall of the Shah; Iran had been producing six million barrels per day, but supply ceased overnight, causing another round of price increases.

The third upward boost came with the outbreak of the Iraq-Iran war. Khomenei's navy sealed off the Persian Gulf, bottling up Iraq's petroleum. Before all these tumultuous events, the price of oil had stood at \$13.30 a barrel (in 1970). A decade later it rose to \$40. OPEC ruled the roost.

BUT THE rest of the world, Dinstein stresses, did not rest on its laurels. High petroleum price exercised their own dynamic. Cheap fuel had been used wastefully; now

a new spirit of thrift took over. Cars, trucks and planes began to be designed for maximum oil economy.

The search for oil was intensified, with new fields opened up outside OPEC: in Mexico, Alaska, the North Sea. The decline of the coal industry, dating back to the first oil find ever (a mere 20 feet below ground) in Pennsylvania in 1870, now went into reverse.

And it is a different coal. Mining is currently mechanized; new coal-handling and coal-use techniques have been developed; and above all coal can today be kept as clean as oil — reconciling ecologists to its utilization above ground.

Moreover, the world hit a recession, sparked by OPEC's brutal cartel action back in the '70s. Demand for energy brusquely dropped. All these factors have created something that OPEC did not foresee. The tremendous price rise engineered by the Arab oil powers and their allies caused an oil glut. Market forces took over and, despite OPEC's best efforts, prices sagged from the \$40 peak three

years ago to \$29 in March of this year.

Israel benefits from this process of normalization. Its oil bill is down, according to Dinstein, from \$2,300m. (in foreign currency) in 1980 to an expected \$1,700m. this year. Also, pressures to build an atomic power plant are greatly reduced. Oil is no longer a scarce commodity, its sellers are looking for customers. If an alternative is needed, coal is available — and continues to be economic, since its price has dropped too, parallel with the drop in oil prices. Coal reserves are on call world-wide, sufficient for global needs during the next three or four centuries.

Nuclear energy is not only difficult to acquire for political reasons, it is also expensive. The smallest viable power-plant would be 1,000 MW (Israel's total consumption today is 2,500 MW). Cost to build: \$2b. On the other hand, operational expenses are less than for an oil- or coal-fired station.

Suppose Israel constructed an atomic plant all the same and it developed a mechanical fault?

Electricity is not something that people can do without for a time, or import at a pinch from abroad. The rule in all national electricity systems is to have a reserve station for such emergencies, equal in size to the biggest station functioning.

Israel's biggest station would be the atomic plant. Can the country afford to build a second plant of comparable size as a standby, with the cost of loan capital as high as it is today?

Dinstein points out also that the supply of atomic power cannot be turned up and down at peak and off-peak hours like hydroelectric energy. All in all, there is a lack of enthusiasm at the moment for this revolutionary new device; and not only in Israel.

THESE AND other energy problems are the subject of continuous study at the Petroleum Institute, situated next to Tel Aviv University. The institute is an independent limited company, responsible for its own keep which it achieves partly through earnings from the sale of services, partly

through benefactions. It has many friends and supporters overseas, if only because Jews — previously foreign to the oil business — have since World War II entered this branch with great strides.

The story of the institute's first donor is revealing, and Dinstein tells it with relish.

Alexander Milman was a millionaire who caught the last train out of his native Rumania in 1939 with \$10 in his pocket. Aided by his wife Miriam, he somehow survived the European war and rebuilt his business — in Rome this time, becoming an important broker in the oil trade. During the first months after the War of Independence in 1948, when Israel did not know how to get oil, "he was the man," says Dinstein. Secretly and at some danger to himself, he secured shipments of oil for Israel. He required no documents, no letters of credit — a handclasp was enough.

"The idea of creating a petroleum institute came up in a conversation between Milman, myself and Emanuel Racine [formerly head of

Delek Fuel Corporation, now the institute's deputy chairman]. Fired by the idea, Milman said, 'Don't worry about the money, I'll supply it.'

"We wanted to call our new establishment the Milman Institute, but he would not hear of it. We insisted at least on a commemorative plaque. He would agree only if it was a small one. He died 10 years ago — a prince of a man," Dinstein recalls regretfully.

Israel produces no fuels but consumes huge quantities, and they constitute the country's biggest single civilian import. The problem is how to save foreign currency, both by searching patiently for local oil deposits and by economizing in fuel use.

The institute serves both these end-purposes, acting as an information centre and think-tank. One of its arms is the Belfer Research Centre, funded by the Belfer family in the U.S. (who used to own the Sonol oil distribution company in Israel). It investigates among other things alternative energy sources — alternative, that is, to oil.

Another arm is the School of Petroleum and Energy Sciences, which provides advanced training in petroleum engineering and economics. There is a technical department which supplies consulting services against a fee.

PLENTY REMAINS to be done. Dinstein believes that Israel's industry can achieve today's output with one-quarter to one-third less fuel. But it will take time to achieve this economy. One of the institute's standing committees studies the transportation of fuel, another the prevention of pollution. An international seminar, with participants from 15 countries, was held last July on the Storage of Liquid Fuels.

People in the oil business are a world unto themselves, spread over the five continents. The institute is a club for those concerned with oil problems in general and Israel's problems in particular. Two friendship associations exist. The first, in the U.S., is headed by two co-chairmen, Max Fisher and Isadore Kirschner, with Robert Belfer as vice-chairman. The other, in Britain, is headed by Sir Monty Finiston, formerly chairman of

Britain's steel industry. Its trustees include Sir Isaac Wolfson and the distinguished British economist Lord Balogh.

Dinstein himself was responsible for oil affairs in the Treasury from 1962, when he was controller of foreign exchange. In 1967 he was appointed deputy finance minister and became at the same time adviser to the government on oil and energy. His managing-director at the institute is Haim Vadai, formerly a senior officer in the army's Ordnance Corps.

THE WORLD has slowed down its nuclear construction, now that the oil market has improved. But atomic power is still the next energy source in line after the present abundance of fossil fuels runs down. Given that the institute has concentrated such excellent human resources on Israel's energy problems, is the present generation likely to see nuclear energy here during its lifetime?

The non-availability of technical facilities ought not to be a decisive stumbling-block, if only because Israel could, if it really had to, build the atomic pile itself. The outlay would be prohibitive, with a power-station costing something like \$4b., instead of half that sum.

In all probability Israel will find a way of doing the job economically when it really needs to, surmounting this costly segregation from key imports. There are, however, other problems, notably the ecological one.

This is a subjective as well as an objective factor, Dinstein points out. "Look at what happened with the attempt to build an ordinary coal-unloading facility in Haifa port." Public opinion was against, and a new jetty had to be created next to the Hadera plant instead.

The likeliest catalyst for a nuclear facility is therefore the proposed Mediterranean-Dead Sea Canal, when it is built. It will supply the necessary cold water inland, making possible the construction of the station right in the Negev, far from centres of human habitation.

By then, with the advancement of world technology, the nuclear process should be a good deal less risky to life and limb — and that is another justification for delay.

Dream of the Third Temple

By HADASSAH BAT HAIM / Special to The Jerusalem Post

IT IS SAID that there are almost as many reasons for coming to live in Israel as there are immigrants. Certainly few people had the same motivation that persuaded Rhoda Elovitz to leave her family in the U.S. and settle here. All of her energies are bent towards the rebuilding of God's house — the Third Temple — for she believes "it is the appropriate way for the nation of Israel, the Chosen People, to express their gratitude to and love for God. We could not have survived for 35 years, surrounded and vastly outnumbered by hostile forces without the Almighty's help," she says.

Until five years ago, Rhoda Elovitz led a prosperous life in New Jersey with her physician husband and four children. She has a degree in journalism and did free-lance work for newspapers and magazines while the children were growing up. She was aroused by Earth Day in 1970 and became a leading activist in the anti-nuclear power movement in New Jersey. Here she writes on the environment for *Newsweek* magazine.

"I just knew I had to come here," she says. "I knew there was something I had to do. I can't explain it any other way." Rhoda grew up in an Orthodox home in New York City, the child of East European immigrants. She learned English and Yiddish simultaneously, and was exposed to traditional Jewish values. She moved around a bit throughout the northeast and generally affiliated with some local synagogue, as much for social as for religious reasons. Her children were exposed to the usual Hebrew/Sunday school instruction.

HER FAMILY was taken aback when she started lighting candles on Friday nights and observing Shabbat as a day of rest. Her sudden interest in Kashrut confused them

even more. Her departure for Israel almost five years ago was the final jolt. Her husband and children did not come with her.

A resident of Nahariya for the past year, she spent her first years in Jerusalem studying Judaism. "It was the most exciting time of my life," she says. "I came to an appreciation of this land and of its people. The privilege of living here is well worth the sacrifices I have had to make. I gave up the comforts of America for the spiritual high of living in the Promised Land, and knowing that I am where God wants me and every Jew to be."

After much consideration, she decided it was time to launch a new organization — Beit Elohaynu: The Jewish Movement to Build God's House. She ran a series of advertisements in *The Jerusalem Post* and got a considerable response from would-be supporters. She has continued her research into the origins of Judaism and is more certain than ever that the building of God's house is of the first priority.

She feels strongly that the Temple Mount on Mount Moriah is now unclear. "Today no one really knows where Mt. Zion is," she says. "We are asking God for a sign — something dramatic to show us where He would like His house built." She is ready with chapter and verse from the Holy Scriptures indicating an alternate location. "Ezekiel 40:2 tells us there will be a city to the south of the holy mountain. That would put Mt. Zion in the northern part of Jerusalem," she asserts.

SHE HAS set herself a formidable task. In a Tisha Be'Av broadcast on Kol Israel, her proposals were countered by Orthodox rabbis who maintain that the Third Temple should be built by the Messiah.

Returning to Ezekiel's visions of the Third Temple, Rhoda notes that his prophecy has the Messiah enter-

ing by the east gate. "So it must be there before he comes," she says. "Rabbis are divided on the issue," she continues. "Rabbi Shmuel Golding, a recent visitor to Nahariya, responded to her question about rebuilding God's house with 'Yes, I think we should roll up our sleeves and get it done.'"

In addition to battling some in the religious community, she faces the indifference of the majority of the population, who have what they consider to be more important things on their minds.

A number of inquiries and expressions of support have come from non-Jewish groups. The Christian Broadcasting Network (CBN), which sends out programmes from more than 100 television stations in the U.S. and Lebanon, has recently completed a documentary on God's house. It included an interview with Mrs. Elovitz with Jerusalem's Old City in the background.

Rhoda Elovitz is confident that donations of labour, materials and money will be forthcoming, as soon as the public comes to understand the importance of building God's house. "The miraculous Six Day War of 1967 was the sign for us to build the house. God waited patiently for six years, and when He saw no sign of our intention to build His house, He allowed us to be attacked on the Day of Atonement. We were originally scattered, because we had turned our backs on God. Now 35 years after statehood, we are still doing the same thing."

Mrs. Elovitz will continue sending informative literature on the subject to those on her free mailing list. And she is prepared to travel anywhere in the world to spread the message. Her belief is that the building of God's house will bring a torrent of new immigrants to Israel. "It's the signal they've all been waiting for," she says. "Time to come home."

THE JERUSALEM Symphony Orchestra leaves on October 23 for a gruelling six-nation European tour with 19 concerts in 24 days.

There will be six concerts in Germany, followed by three each in England, Denmark and Sweden; with two each in Finland and France concluding the tour. All concerts will be conducted by JSO chief conductor and music director Gary Bertini, with Brahms' First and Mahler's Fifth Symphony being featured. Among the 10 soloists are Claudio Arrau and Ida Haendel. Only four of the soloists are Israelis — violinist Yigal Turek, cellist Mischa Maisky, duo-pianists Bracha Eden and Alexander Tamir. According to tour director Yehuda Fickler the reason for this is that local impresarios sometimes insist on local artists.

The sole Israeli composition, especially commissioned for the tour and scheduled for 11 concerts, is Ami Maayani's *Scherzo Mediterraneo*, which will receive its world premiere in Jerusalem on October 16. The composer describes it as a work "whose source lies in the unique musical style and ambience of the Mediterranean region."

The cost of the tour is \$320,000, according to Fickler. One-third will be covered by ticket sales, and another third by the Jerusalem Municipality, the Jerusalem Foundation and private donors. Israel Radio is paying the orchestra members' salaries and the government is contributing \$20,000, with Foreign Ministry cultural department chairman David Rivlin accompanying the tour to smooth the way.

Jerusalem Mayor Teddy Kollek, who attended a press conference at which tour details were announced, expressed his pride in the orchestra and spoke of the financial difficulties involved. He lamented the government's meagre contribution. He said the tour was a unique opportunity for the orchestra to excel. The Israel Philharmonic received generally poor reviews on its recent overseas tour, and the JSO, he noted, will be playing in some of the cities visited by the IPO.

The IPO was again mentioned in the discussion of the coming season, when JSO manager Yuval Hadari talked of the difficulties in securing the Mann Auditorium in Tel Aviv for a special concert with Karl Munchinger, the renowned Bach and Mozart conductor, who will be making his first visit to Israel. Bertini said the theme of this

CORRECTION
The first name of Mrs. Samuel Melton, pictured on page 5 of Monday's Post, Florence. Mr. Melton's first wife, Esther, died in 1966.

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Gruelling tour

By MOSHE SAPERSTEIN / Special to The Jerusalem Post

season's symphonic concerts would be "The Symphony, from Brahms to the present," though an examination of the programmes reveals that the earliest scheduled symphony, Bruckner's Fourth, predates Brahms' First by several years, and the last, Hindemith's *Maths der Mater*, was completed in 1934, hardly the "present."

Other symphonies will include Elgar's First conducted by Sir Charles Groves, Ravel's Fourth with Ernest Bour, Bruckner's Fourth with Gustav Kuhn, Nielsen's Fourth with Janos Furst, and Scriabin's Third with Yuri Ahronovitch.

A special treat will be Ahronovitch conducting *The Jewish Fiddle* Symphony by Russian-Jewish composer Moshe Weinberg on the eve of Independence Day. The

season will close in July with Bertini leading Webern's Chamber Symphony and Mahler's Ninth.

A disturbing note, indeed a perennially disturbing note, is that once again Bertini will be, for the most part, an absentee music director. No one doubts Bertini's sincere concern for the Jerusalem Symphony, but of the 10 symphonic programmes, he conducts only the first and last.

The figure rises to 30 per cent of all orchestral concerts in Jerusalem when special events are included, but even this is a disservice to subscribers and especially to an orchestra striving mightily to achieve an international level. It may be argued that Zubin Mehta conducts as few concerts with the Israel Philharmonic. But alas, the JSO is not yet the IPO.



Ami Ma'ayani, whose "Scherzo Mediterraneo" will receive its world premiere in Jerusalem next week.

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Price: IS 1052

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Illegal foreign cash cache 'best investment'

By MACABEE DEAN
Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The safest investment today for Israelis is illegal, according to the majority of private financial advisers questioned yesterday.

Nearly all these advisers, whose livelihood depends on the satisfaction of their customers, thought that the best way to preserve the real value of investments today was to buy foreign currency — "much above the legal \$500 which each person can hold" — and stash it away in a safe deposit box. Also, gold should be bought if coins could be found.

However, the disadvantages of this method were twofold, they said. There was, firstly, the danger that the authorities might find out about these illegal caches. Secondly, foreign currency in a safe deposit box would earn no interest and would lose value if the currency itself fell in value.

The second best investment — which is entirely legal — was to buy

real estate, they said. Here, the danger was that the authorities would soon impose heavy taxes on all flats except the one where the investor lived. However, income from renting this flat would be more than enough to cover this, while still leaving a tidy sum. Moreover, when the children grew up they would have a home.

Next in line, as both safe and profitable, was the buying of "free" shares on the Tel Aviv stock market, which also had voting rights, or buying these same shares abroad on the New York or other stock markets. If Israelis want to be both patriotic and cautious, they could buy Israeli shares traded abroad, but only after a careful study of these companies in regard to present sales, future potentialities, and profitability.

Fourth in the list for safety was buying foreign bonds abroad, such as Eurobonds.

And last on the list in regard to safety was to buy three local types of securities. They were: index-

linked bonds, foreign currency accounts, and commercial bank shares which "have in effect become bonds."

"Don't let anyone have any illusions in regard to any one of these three, said one adviser. They all depend on the ability of the government here to support their prices."

"The authorities have guaranteed the safety of all three, but there may come a time when the government will only be able to fulfill its promise by printing money. And this money may be worthless. This should be taken into consideration."

Asked to compare the reliability of private advisers with those employed in the banks, several private advisers thought that their competitor had led the public astray by advising them to buy bank shares. If these shares fell by twenty per cent in value, the public would be deprived of \$1.5 billion.

Most private advisers claimed they had told their clients to get "out of bank shares some time ago." One said he had done this a

year ago when the entire situation seemed headed for a collapse. Others said they had done so only on the eve of the collapse "and a goodly portion refused to take our advice."

Asked if the private advisers hadn't also led their clients astray early this year, before the market collapse in January, they admitted that this was so. The public lost about one billion dollars then.

Asked what would happen when the stock market reopened, most advisers thought this was "more of a psychological question than a financial one." But they seemed to think that there would be "huge wave of selling on the first day, which would fall only because there would be no buyers. After the market had sunk to a new plateau, it would begin to rebound."

Nobody was ready to predict what the third stage would be, noting that it would depend on the psychological, financial, economic and political factors relevant at the time.

Nesher imports Turkish cement

Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. — The Nesher cement company has imported 15,000 tons of bugged cement from Turkey this month, to overcome a "temporary" shortage caused by an unexpectedly high seasonal demand, *The Jerusalem Post* learned yesterday.

The cement is all going to the West Bank, but to Arab contractors and not for Jewish settlements there.

The import is the first this year, Yitzhak David, general manager of Sahar Nesher, the company's marketing company, told *The Post*.

He said a shortage had developed in August, following the end of the Ramadan month. "In order to keep the market" which was being challenged by other importers, Nesher decided to buy the cement in Turkey and bring it over as fast as possible. Four of the scheduled 3,000 ton shipments have already been unloaded in Haifa and Ashdod harbours and supplied to the contractors.



Newly appointed Agriculture Minister Pessah Grupper with his grandson Eden at the Agritech '83 exhibition.

MANCHESTER CHIEF. — Eli Tal has been appointed manager of the Manchester branch of Bank Hapoalim, succeeding Hanan Lehmann, who is returning to the bank's Israel headquarters.

TEA. — India, the world's largest producer and exporter of tea, may soon have none to export because of a boom in tea drinking in the country, according to officials in the industry.

Tourism officials ired by test demand

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Veteran Tourism Ministry officials have been angered by demands of ministry Director-General Rafi Farber that they take special examinations before being posted to tourist offices abroad.

"We don't object to taking tests or finding the most qualified official, but we don't think a veteran employee with many years of experience should be treated like a raw recruit," Arye Shibi, chairman of the ministry works committee, told *The Jerusalem Post* yesterday.

Shibi said the committee has submitted the demand to its legal ad-

viser and predicted that it would be found to be in violation of the civil service code.

Shibi noted the works committee has suggested that greater competence be ensured by offering a course to officials who have only a year or two of experience in the ministry. Such a course has been agreed to, he added, and should start soon.

About a year ago the ministry announced that Tourism Minister Avraham Sharir was implementing a new course for ministry apprentices, but the plan was never implemented.

Retired U.S. experts can advise in all fields

By MACABEE DEAN

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Some 7,000 retired senior American experts, active in almost every conceivable field, can be tapped by Israelis who need specific advice. This was recently stated by David Gildin, 63, a construction expert, who stopped off in Israel for a short visit on his way to Bangkok, to take up a three-month advisory post there.

These experts, all members of the International Executive Service Corps which is headquartered in New York, have already served in 70 countries, including most Middle East nations such as Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Libya, and Iran.

"Although we are all volunteers, and do not receive any what-soever ("most of us are very well off and can afford the luxury of working for love and not for money"), our services do not come cheap. On the other hand, we think anybody inviting a member of IESC has made a wise investment," said Gildin.

The terms IESC sets are these: \$8,000 payment to IESC for each



David Gildin

expert (who rarely comes for more than three months), plus all travel expenses for the expert and his wife, health insurance, and full board and maintenance, generally in a first class hotel.

IESC has been active since 1965, advising especially in the fields of agriculture, fisheries, food process-

ing and packaging, machinery, metal products, transportation and electric equipment. Other areas have been textiles, health, education, insurance, wholesale and retail merchandizing, banking and finance, and government administration.

As an expert in construction, what did Gildin think about Israel's progress in this field? "There has been considerable progress since my first visit in 1971," he said.

"But there is still plenty of room for improvement in many fields. There is a crying lack of standards here: construction time can easily be cut by one-third; the quality of construction is poor; building procedures are old-fashioned; roofs leak because they were not built correctly; indoor noise pollution is nerve wracking; there is a lack of mechanical ventilation, and heating methods and air conditioning are below standard."

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- Weaver-bird returning a headcover (4)
- Kind of bridge or one who agrees to build it (10)
- Nevertheless an old refuge on the Sussex Ouse (6)
- Way to make a turnover on the promenade (8)
- How's that for a shout? (6)
- Rids one's mind of what one in Spain discovers (8)
- 23 & 24 Falls by dancers spoil a festive occasion (5, 5, 4)
- Another cause for relish (5)
- When and where to find Gateshead in the dark (8)
- Suffer from an ill-wind? (4, 3, 7)

DOWN

- Spectacular I put on, by the sound of it (3, 4)
- Something to don when the game's up (4)
- In addition there's always room to change (8)
- Substitute tax to include extended play (6)
- Losses incurred by a bond between Corinthian associates (10)
- Musical piece for Italians one over the eight with no catch to it (7)
- He simply acts in a ruthless way (11)
- Reserved for a display at Billingsgate, perhaps (11)
- All right, but could be better (8, 4)
- Partial as a Mobius strip in mathematics (3, 5)
- Hair-do for heavyweights on the river (7)
- An inconsiderate swine, by 21 (4)
- Bar ham from playing an Indian deity (6)
- Set up a state capital (4)

GENERAL ASSISTANCE

EMERGENCY PHARMACIES

Jerusalem: Kupat Holim Leumi, 3 Higdram, 224173-N, Bldg. 10, Salah Edin, 72315, Shu'afat, Shu'afat Road, 810108, Dar Edawa, Herod's Gate, 242058.
Tel Aviv: Yami, 67 Yehuda Halevi, 612474, Mir, Shikun Bevil, 44052.
Petah Tikva: Superpharm, 43 Shapira, Netanya: Nava Shaked, Ezarim Commercial Centre, 32484.
Haifa: Aluf, 44 Aluf, Bat Galim, 522062, Harim, K. Mutkin, 715136.

DUTY HOSPITALS

Jerusalem: Shure Zedek (pediatrics, surgery, orthopedics, ophthalmology), Bikur Holim (obstetrics, I.N.T., internal), Tel Aviv: Rikah (pediatrics), Ichilov (internal, surgery), Netanya: Laniado (obstetrics, internal, pediatrics, gynecology, surgery).

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QUICK CROSSWORD

7 Yearning

8 Mob

10 Go aimlessly

11 Overlay

12 African river

13 Petite

17 Humorous

18 Hint

22 Pick-me-up

23 Throw away

24 Girl

25 Hostelry

DOWN

1 Insistent

2 Commonly

3 Commerce

4 Misaw!?

5 Overhead

6 Jocular

9 Open-armed (anag.)

14 Hurry

15 Smoked fish

16 Marital celebration

18 Pure over

20 Foo

Qatar's oil output tops OPEC quota in Sep.

DOHA (Reuters). — Qatar pumped more oil last month than its OPEC quota of 300,000 barrels a day, but the higher output was to compensate for lower production in previous months, a senior petroleum ministry official said yesterday.

The official, who asked not to be named, would give no exact figure for the country's September output but said Qatar's average production between May and September had been 289,000 barrels a day.

AGREEMENT. — Participating countries in the 1980 Tokyo accord on trade in civil aircraft have agreed to end duties on 32 categories of aircraft parts in a move that should benefit large passenger aircraft producers and airlines. It was announced in Geneva on Friday.

WHAT'S ON

Notices in this feature are charged at \$224.20 per line including VAT, insertion every day costs 4441.30 including VAT, per month. Copy accepted at office of the Jerusalem Post and all recognized advertising agents

Jerusalem

MUSEUMS

Israel Museum. Exhibitions: Moritz Oppenheim, First Jewish Painter. Tip of the Iceberg No. 2, New Acquisitions of Israeli Art. Mani Merz, Italian artist, From "Pong" to Home Computer, survey of computer history (closed Saturdays) — until 15.10. China and the Islamic World, ceramic influences (until 31.10). Oil Lamp Section: Permanent Collection of Judaica, Art and Archaeology: Primitive Art: Looking at Pictures; Permanent Exhibition in Prehistory Hall: Contemporary Israeli Art. Special Exhibition: Yehoshua Neustein, Drawings, 1963. Teraf Finials (Rimmon) produced in San'a by Yemenite Jewish goldsmiths at beginning of 20th century. Rockefeller Museum: Judean Kingdom Furniture at Kadesh Barnea: Wonderful World of Paper (Palestine Centre next to Rockefeller Museum).

CONDUCTED TOURS

Visiting Hours: Main Museum 4-10, Al 4:30. Guided tour in English, 7:15. Gallery Talk, "Marie Mar" by Suzanne Landau, curator, 6 and 8:30. Film, "La Dolce Vita."

HADASSAH — Guided tour of all installations — hourly tours at Kiryat Hadassah and Hadassah Mt. Scopus. Information, reservations: 02-416333, 02-426271. Hebrew 1, 10:30.

1. Tours in English at 9 and 11 a.m. from Administration Building, Givat Ram Campus, Buses 9 and 26.

2. Mount Scopus tours 11 a.m. from the Brookline Reception Centre, Sherman Building, Buses 9 and 26 to bus stop. Further details: Tel. 02-882819.

American Mizrahi Women. Free Morning Tours — 8, Alkalat Street, Jerusalem Tel. 02-699222.

Tel Aviv

MUSEUMS

Tel Aviv Museum. Exhibitions: Henry Cartier-Bresson, Photographer, Picasso, Suite Vollard, A.R. Penck, Expedition to the Holy Land. Seventeenth Century, Dutch and Flemish Painting, Eighteenth Century, Italian Painting, Impressionism and Post-Impressionism, Twentieth Century Art in Europe and United States. Archaeology, Early Works 1910-1921. Selection of Israeli Art from Museum Collection.

Visiting Hours: Fri. closed, Sat. 10:2. Sun. 10:10. Helena Rubinstein Pavilion. Visiting hours: Sun.-Thurs. 9-1; Sat. 10:2. Fri. closed.

CONDUCTED TOURS

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QUICK SOLUTION

ACROSS: 3. Doing, 9. Persuade, 14. As, 18. Thunder, 19. Clean, 24. Eye, 26. Mettle, 27. Notice, 28. Pad, 29. Substrates, I.N.T., internal, 30. Corveta, 31. Feast. DOWN: 1. Spite, 2. Scent, 3. Handy, 4. Sturdy, 5. Obsolete, 7. Naissance, 12. Volage, 13. Stidious, 14. Bed, 15. End, 16. Anchor, 21. Prove, 22. Pasty, 23. Reel.

ENTERTAINMENT

TELEVISION

EDUCATIONAL:

8.15 Citizenship 8.40 English 6 9.00 Arithmetic 9.25 Maths 5.90 Sunsum Street 10.10 English 5 10.30 English 7 10.50 Science 7.8 11.20 English 8 11.40 Geography 7.8 12.05 English 9 12.30 Music 4.4 13.00 English 10 13.30 Music for High Schools 15.00 Everyman's University: The Age of Revolutions; Art in the Age of Technology; Viewpoint 16.00 Touch 16.30 Citizenship 17.00 A New Evening — live magazine

CHILDREN'S PROGRAMMES:

17.30 3, 4, 5, 6
18.00 Foster, Higher, Stronger — sports
ARABIC-LANGUAGE programmes:
18.30 News roundup
18.32 The Naughty Doll
18.45 What's the Answer
19.00 Hollywood
19.30 News
HEBREW PROGRAMMES resume at 20.00 with a news roundup
20.03 Play It Again — TV game introduced by Dudu Topaz
20.30 Kibbutz
21.00 Mabul Newsreel
21.30 Second Look — news analysis and commentary
22.10 The Winds of War, Part 2 of an 18-part series based on the bestseller by Herman Wouk about the events preceding the Second World War
23.00 Dying Day — final episode of a 4-part suspense serial starring Ian McKellen
23.25 News

JORDAN TV (unofficial):

17.40 Cartoons 18.00 French Hour 18.20 (JTV 3) Heidi 18.45 Target 19.00 News in French 19.30 News in Hebrew 19.45 Magazine Zero One 20.00 News in Arabic 20.30 Hi de Hi 21.10 Secret Army 22.15 Movie of the Week

ON THE AIR

Voice of Music

6.02 Musical clock
7.07 Morning Concert (no details available)
12.00 Anaf Zuhar, piano — Bach: Toccata in D Major; Beethoven: Sonata in C Major, Op. 53; Ravel: Sonata in F; Sharp Major: Rami Tal, flute; Yanovsky-Tal, piano — C.P.E. Bach: Sonata for Flute and Piano
13.05 Puccini: The Barber of Seville (15.00) Musical Requests
15.30 Youth Programme
16.30 Recital by pianist Zachariah Pavin — Schubert: Sonata in A Minor, Op. 143; Rachmaninoff: Corelli Variations; Yardeni Alufin: Piano Suite; Schumann: Fantasiestücke, Op. 11; Prokofiev: 3 Excerpts from Romeo and Juliet
18.00 New in the Record Library
19.08 Looking Back (repeat)
20.00 Religious Music from Tibet (19.30)
20.31 The Local Philharmonic Orchestra, Klaus Tennstedt conducting — Barber: Adagio for Strings; Chopin: Piano

CINEMAS

JERUSALEM 4, 7, 9

Eden: Fast One on the World; Edison: Treasure of the Four Crowns; Kfir: Flash Dance; Mithras: Breathless 7; 9; Orgel: Now and Forever; Orion: Blue Thunder 4, 6, 9; Orna: Dumbhead 4, 6, 9; Ron: Local Hero; Semadar: Missing 7, 9; Shirel: Haima; Duden: Ka-Den 7, 9; Cinema One: Peeping Toms 6, 9; Cinema 2: Local Hero 2, 4, 6, 9; Cinema 3: The Love Bug 4, 6, 9; Cinema 4: Free Ton Bac d'Abord 9, 30.

TEL AVIV 4.30, 7.15, 9.30

Alamy: Heat and Dust 4.30, 7.10, 9.30; Ben-Zur: Now and Forever; Chen 1: Blue Thunder 4, 7, 9, 30; Chen 2: Officer and a Gentleman 4.30, 7, 9, 30; Chen 3: Sophie's Choice 4.30, 7, 9, 30; Cinema Row 4.30, 7.05, 9.30; Man Who Fell from Skyway River 10.30, 1.30, 4.30, 7.15, 9.30; Cinema One: Long Good Friday; Drive-In: The Yanks 7, 9, 30; Sex film, midnight; Esther: Adamo Lo Letuchan; Gati: My favourite Year; Gordon: Anaf: We 7, 9, 30, 9.30; Hed: Breathless: Lev in Local Hero 2, 4, 6, 7.15, 9.30; Lev in Day of Zinc 2, 4, 6, 7.15, 9.30; Limer: Tourist's Trap; Mark: Rocky Horror Picture Show; Megal: Tonic 4.30, 7, 9, 30; Ori: Treasure of the Four Crowns; Parf: Ticket to Haven 10, 30.

HAIFA 4, 6.45, 9

Amphitheatre: The Boatman's Boy; Amos: Last Plane Out; Amos: Fast One on the World; Cinema: Officer and a Gentleman; Galor: Fort Apache the Bronx 10, 2, 6; Jericho Mile 12, 4, 8; Moriah: Footsie; Eli: Blue Thunder 4, 6, 9, 30; Oran: Le Chien Danse; Ron: Treasure of the Four Crowns; Shavit: Draughtsman's Contract 6.45, 9.

RAMAT GAN

Amos: Blue Thunder 9.30 p.m.; Condo: Man 4.30; Lily: Breathless 7.15, 9.30; Oran: Franches 6, 9; Oran: How to Drive Girls Crazy 4, 7.15, 9.30; Ramat Gan: Octopus 7, 9, 30.

HERZLIYA

David: One From the Heart 7.15, 9.30; Thier: Tropic 7.15, 9.30.

HOLON

Migdal: Blue Thunder 7.15, 9.30; Condo: Man 4.30; Sery: High Road to Chids 4.30, 7, 9, 30.

Report on UNRWA

By LEON HADAR / Post New York Correspondent

THE SITUATION in Lebanon figured largely in the report just presented to the UN General Assembly by the Commissioner-General of the UN Relief and Works Agency for Palestinian Refugees (UNRWA) on the year ending June 30, 1983. Commissioner-General Olof Rydbeck said that during the period the situation in Lebanon had necessitated an emergency relief and reconstruction operation to care for some 177,500 Palestinian refugees. The need for emergency relief continues, he said, and reconstruction would take years to complete.

The Israeli invasion of June 1982, he said, resulted in massive destruction of refugee housing. His report listed security as the most serious

problem for the refugees, with the massacres in the Sabra and Shatila camps posing grave implications for the security of all Palestinians in Lebanon.

Threats and violence became increasingly frequent last January, and that the number of killings rose alarmingly. Having UN observers in Beirut, he said, restored a "feeling of security" in the camps. In Southern Lebanon, he said, the

presence of Israeli Army patrols produced the same "desirable effect" in the camps, but that most of the victims lived outside these camps.

During the period under review, July 1982 to June 30, 1983, Rydbeck said, the number of people detained by the IDF dropped from 9,000 in July 1982 to 5,000 last June — three-quarters of them were Palestinian. Among them, Rydbeck said, were

some 200 UNRWA workers, almost half of whom were held without charges.

In the West Bank, there had been cause for deep concern, with the period under review marked by numerous disturbances by Palestinians and Israeli settlers. The continued establishment of Israeli settlements, Rydbeck stressed, had further deeply disturbed the Palestinians, leading to clashes with the

settlers.

Turning to Gaza, he reported that the Israeli authorities continued to interfere with UNRWA construction projects in "clear contravention" of agreements between the agency and Israel, and that the unresolved issue created serious problems.

UNRWA managed to avoid a major financial crisis, Rydbeck said, warning that the outlook for the coming year was far from encouraging. Saying that the agency's work represents an element of continuity and security in the area, he added that any interruptions of its services through inadequate funding would be a major destabilizing element in an already troubled part of the world.

RETURN OF A SURVIVOR

By BRYAN BRUMLEY / Auschwitz (Oswiecim)

FEW PEOPLE survived Auschwitz and Birkenau. Jack Eisner and Harry Preisler did, and now they have returned to film the story.

The first American to shoot a feature film in Poland in 10 years, Eisner and Preisler this autumn recreated the horror of the camps. "It's painful to come back, but if you have a story to tell, you have to bear the pain," says producer Eisner, 56, now of New York. His associate producer, Preisler, was 50 when he was deported to the camps, and he left the film site.

A half-dozen of the 2,000 Polish extras, who lost relatives at Auschwitz, also found the reenactment too lifelike, and left in tears.

Eisner and Preisler filmed scenes of Nazi guards whipping and kicking men, women and children prisoners, sending some towards the crematoria and consigning others to hard labor on meagre rations.

The guards and prisoners were extras from Polish television. Off the set, they snacked on pea soup and juicy sausages, delicacies unheard of for the inmates of the three Nazi death camps at Auschwitz, which is Oswiecim in Polish.

FOR THE JEWS, the death camps were to provide what Adolf Hitler's deputy Heinrich Himmler called "the final solution" — complete extermination.

For the 25 million Poles, Himmler proposed the eventual liquidation of all adults, but survival for the children of healthy parents. "We either win over the good blood we can use for ourselves, or we destroy that blood," he said after Nazi armies overran Warsaw in the fall of 1939.

Says Eisner, who lived with his family in an area that was later enclosed within the Warsaw ghetto: "We knew that there were concentration camps, where people were forced to work, but did not believe there were death camps. There were rumors about them starting in 1942, but no sane person could believe them."

By April 1943, a few thousand poorly armed Jews — Eisner among them — chose to resist the final liquidation of the Ghetto.

By the end of the three-week fight, 13,000 resistance fighters were dead and the remaining 56,000 were taken to death camps.

"We tried to escape through the sewers, but we were captured by Stormtroopers, loaded into cattle cars, and taken to Birkenau," says Eisner. Because of his age — 15 — and his good health, Eisner was assigned to a detail which removed bodies from the gas chamber, shearing the hair off the women, searching them for hidden jewelry, and loading them into furnaces which could dispose of 20,000 corpses a day.

"I had a million eyes looking at me," says Eisner. "When a body is gassed, it still looks alive."

AS THE Soviet Army approached Oswiecim in 1944, the Nazis destroyed the gas chambers and moved Eisner and other Auschwitz inmates from camp to camp, finally to Dachau, near Munich, where they were liberated by U.S. Army troops commanded by Gen. George Patton.

Eisner joined the U.S. Army and moved with it through Europe, always on the look-out for surviving relatives. Four years later, still in uniform, he heard a woman's voice call his name at a train station in northern Italy.

"I didn't even turn around. I grabbed the hands of the two GIs with me and shouted, 'Mama.' She was the only other member of my family to survive."

(The Associated Press)

Keeping in touch with the lions

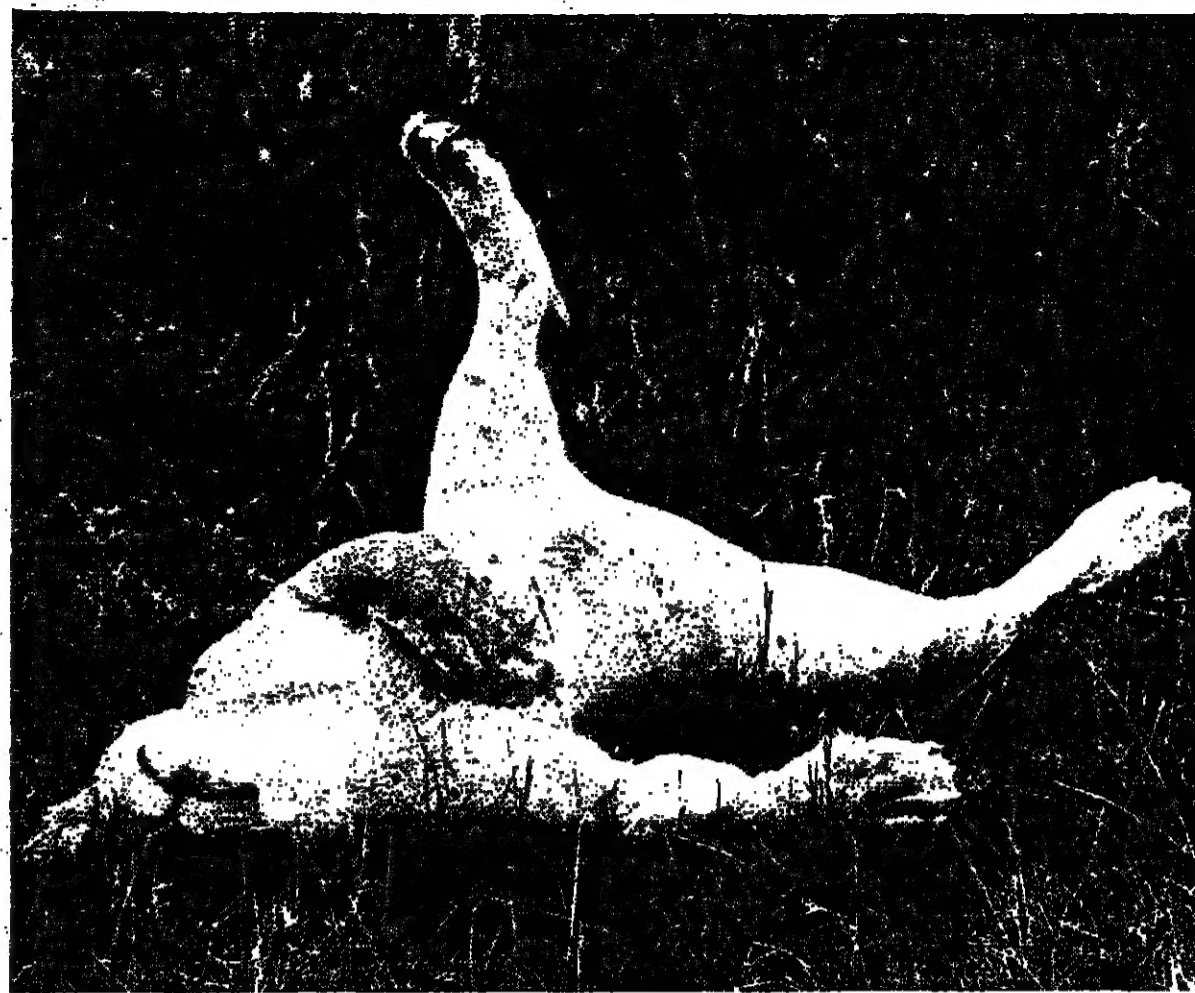
By BARRY SHLACTER
Kora Game Reserve (Kenya)

GEORGE ADAMSON, who with his late wife Joy helped popularize wildlife conservation, is busy at 77 doing what he likes best — keeping in touch with the lions he set free after their birth in captivity.

Up at 6.15 a.m., he slips on biblical-style sandals and faded green shorts, then steers his Land-Rover out of Kampi ya Simba (Swahili for "camp of the lions"), a collection of thatched huts where Robinson Crusoe would feel at home. A suspended water-bag serves as a shower, and an elephant's jaw, fastened to planks over a ditch, as a toilet seat.

Loaded in the back of the vehicle is a fresh camel carcass. Adamson hopes to feed it to Grow and Glow, two of the dozens of cats he has rehabilitated to survive in the African bush after they were born in zoos or kept as pets in Europe, North America and elsewhere.

The British former game warden and wildlife author, whose shoulder-length flaxen hair and white teeth give him a lionine appearance, can no longer free lions. After a mauling incident here in 1980, the government stopped the controversial practice, saying "the



(Anni Rubinger)

Lioness catnapping

risk outweighed any benefit, and that the species was not endangered.

The practice, which gained worldwide attention through his wife's books — *Born Free*, *Living Free* and *Forever Free* — spawned continuing debate in conservation circles.

SOME EXPERTS maintained it was costly and unscientifically

timely. They argued that money used to reintroduce the animals to the wild would be better spent on research. They also contended that lions once accustomed to human contact were a danger, because they no longer feared man.

Of the risk, Adamson — who has been attacked three times by lions — says: "It's an occupational hazard. In any case, people get killed. In sleeping, people get killed. But you don't hear people saying you should stop auto racing or sleepchasing, do you?"

Adamson himself opposes transferring more lions to Kora, which he says would now upset the wildlife balance. But he and his British assistant, Tony Fitzjohn, 39, hope soon to receive two leopard cubs from France with the help of movie star Brigitte Bardot, an ardent animal protectionist.

"I am not a qualified scientist," said Adamson, puffing on his well-worn pipe. "My reason for doing this is because I don't like seeing animals suffering in captivity."

If he were a millionaire, he said, he would rent the reserve back from the Kenyan government, hire his own game wardens and restock the 1,250 sq. km. area with rhinoceroses, an endangered species. Only one-tenth of an estimated 12,000 rhinos in Kenya 15 years ago have survived the poacher's rifle.

IT WAS DUE largely to agitation by Adamson, who moved here and leased the area from a county council in 1971, and by wildlife groups, that the government made it a game reserve three years later. Aside from promoting conservation, the government in Nairobi sought to use Kora as a buffer zone between nearby settlements and nomadic herders, who are ethnic Somalis.

Recent encroachment by the Somalis and more than 10,000 head of livestock led Adamson to call in the paramilitary anti-poaching unit to remove them before too much destruction was caused. Many of the poachers caught here with contraband elephant tusks and rhino horns have been Somalis.

Three years ago, Adamson said, he was told of a plot by Somalis to murder him, in the hope that with him gone, the authorities would be under little pressure to police the reserve. But he said, he is no longer a marked man. He told the Associated Press he sleeps with a Colt .38 special revolver, but it is for self-defense against intruding wild animals, not would-be assassins.

Adamson said he lives on a pension, interest from a trust set up by his wife, and donations from admirers who want him to continue

protecting Kora. His total income is about \$18,000 a year, sufficient to keep his two camps — one for visiting lions, the other for leopards — operating.

Friends such as Andreas Meyerhold, a Nairobi-based Austrian physician and amateur pilot, frequently fly in fresh vegetables and other supplies unavailable in the nearest town, Mwingi, 148 km. away.

Malcolm Coe, an Oxford University biology professor who is scientific leader of a joint British-Kenyan ecological survey of Kora, said Adamson has proven that readying captivity-bred lions for the wild can succeed.

But, Coe added, "I am not saying anyone else could or should, and it's scientific value is very small."

Adamson's biggest contribution to science, he said, has been to help create and protect the Kora Reserve, one of the few remaining areas in Africa of largely untouched acacia-Commiphora bush.

ADAMSON was game warden of Kenya's Northern Frontier district in 1944, when he married Joy, an Austrian-born artist whose books would thrust him into fame.

Twelve years later, he brought home three motherless lion cubs. One, named Elsa, became the central character of the book *Born Free*, which touched hearts in many lands. George served as technical director for a film adaptation.

Joy, who later separated from George to be closer to civilization and work with leopards, was living alone when, on January 3, 1980, she was murdered by a young servant over a wage dispute. "If she'd lived here, it wouldn't have happened," Adamson says.

Adamson spends hours driving through the reserve, looking for spoor of his liberated lions and several generations of offspring. The day-long safari is interrupted when he stops near the Tana River, dons a wrap-around "kikoi" cloth and settles in the rapidly to cool off from the equatorial African sun.

Later, over a whisky-and-soda at his main camp, Adamson looks over correspondence from fans who have read Joy's books and his own, — *Byzantium Game*.

At the watering hole just beyond the high wire fence surrounding Kampi ya Simba, five of Adamson's lions gather. They recognize him. Even grandchildren of his former wards, without his ever having handled them, allow him to walk unmolested among them as he lugs water or a hunk of camel for an evening snack.

Adamson has no children of his own, he tells a visitor. But, he adds, "I do have my lions."

(The Associated Press)

Bank of Israel exchange rates

October 10, 1983	IS
U.S. dollar	69.2697
British sterling	105.0129
German mark	26.9197
French franc	8.7691
Dutch guilder	23.9646
Swiss franc	33.1275
Swedish krona	8.9588
Norwegian krone	9.5367
Danish krone	7.4390
Finnish mark	12.3663
Canadian dollar	—
Australian dollar	63.7316
South African rand	13.2030
Belgian franc (10)	38.2716
Austrian schilling (10)	4.4211
Italian lire (100)	—
Japanese yen (100)	187.0300
Jordanian dinar	13.8500
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Egyptian pound	—

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CD's 60-89 days	8.80	—
Treasury bills 3 months	8.72	8.72
Treasury bills 6 months	8.92	8.92

Britain

Bank base rate	Prev	Close
Call money	9	9
91 days Treasury	9	9
3 month interbank	8 7/16	8 7/16
AP, Lloyds Bank	9 1/16	9 1/16

New York Stock Exchange

NEW YORK. — Wall Street stock prices continued to move higher near the close yesterday, with the Dow Jones Industrial Average ahead about 9 points, to about 1281.00.

Overall, however, declining stocks continued to lead gainers by

a few issues. Volume was a light 63 million shares. IBM was 1/2 of a point at 134.

Commentary courtesy
Shearson Cluett Investment House Ltd.
Tel. 03-291888, 295973
Telex 02-243722, 243724

DJ. Avg.	1281.02	+10.87
Transport	38.39	+2.30
Utilities	138.29	+6.7
Volume	6,021,600	—
DJ. LIST		
Alcoa	46	+ 1/2
Allied Chem.	56 1/2	+ 1/4
Amer. Brand	57 1/2	n.c.
Amer. Can.	42 1/2	+ 1/4
Amer. Exp.	39 1/2	n.c.
Amer. T & T	64 1/2	+ 1/4
Beth Steel	32	+ 1/4
Chrysler	32 1/2	+ 1/4
Du Pont	52 1/2	+ 1/4
East Kodak	72 1/2	+ 1/4
Esmark	82 1/2	n.c.
Exxon	38 1/2	+ 1/4
Gen. Elec.	55 1/2	+ 1/4
Gen. Food	49 1/2	+ 1/4
Gen. Motor	77 1/2	+ 1/4
Goodyear	32 1/2	+ 1/4
Intl. Bus.	134 1/2	+ 1/2
Intl. Harv.	12	+ 1/4
Intl. Paper	54 1/2	+ 1/4
Intl. Nickel	16 1/2	+ 1/4
Owens	32 1/2	+ 1/4
Procter Gam.	59 1/2	+ 1/4
Scana	40 1/2	+ 1/4
Sid Oil Co.	22 1/2	+ 1/4
Tesaco	37 1/2	+ 1/4
Union Carb.	68 1/2	+ 1/4
United Tech.	68 1/2	+ 1/4
US Steel	29	+ 1/4
Westinghouse	47 1/2	+ 1/4
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Ampal Pfd.	9	—
Ampal Pfd.	9	—
Alliance	6 1/2	—
Electronics Ord.	13 1/2	—
Elron Ord.	11 1/2	—
Elron Pfd.	—	—
Elcint	16 1/2	—
Eiz Lavud	26 1/2	—
IDB Ord.	—	—
IDB Pfd.	—	—
Interpharm	4 1/2	—
Laser Indus.	18	—
Scites	20 1/2	—
Tafo-Vit	3 1/2	—
Teva	3 1/2	—

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S.D.R.	73.5720	74.3115	

FOREIGN CURRENCY EXCHANGE RATES FOR 10.10.83

COUNTRY	CURRENCY	CHEQUES AND TRANSACTIONS	BANKNOTES
		PURCHASE, SALE	PURCHASE, SALE
U.S.A.	DOLLAR	68.9236 69.6184	68.7500 72.0400
GREAT BRITAIN	STERLING	104.4881 105.5385	104.2300 109.2100
GERMANY	MARK	26.8049 27.0744	26.7300 28.0200
FRANCE	FRANC	8.7294 8.8772	8.4000 8.1200
HOLLAND	GUILDEN	23.8613 24.1012	23.8000 24.9400
SWITZERLAND	FRANC	32.9904 33.3220	32.9000 34.4800
SWEDEN	KRONA	9.9198 9.9995	9.7800 9.9200
NORWAY	KRONE	9.6883 9.8838	9.3400 9.9200
DENMARK	KRONE	7.4031 7.4776	7.2400 7.7400
FINLAND	MARK	12.3077 12.4315	12.1100 12.8600
CANADA	DOLLAR	56.0810 56.8448	55.4900 58.6200
AUSTRALIA	DOLLAR	63.2955 64.0327	60.9500 66.8600
SOUTH AFRICA	RAND	61.9983 62.9216	59.0400 67.6200
BELGIUM	FRANC	13.1383 13.2704	—
AUSTRIA	SCHILLING	38.1003 38.4834	38.0000 39.5200
ITALY	LIRE	44.0125 44.4549	41.9200 46.0000
JAPAN	YEN	208.3705 211.3697	207.6100 311.8600

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Heshvan 4, 5744 • Muharram 4, 1404

Shamir picks up the pieces

YITZHAK SHAMIR, who signed the declaration of loyalty last night as Israel's seventh prime minister, is entitled to receive the prayers of the entire nation as he assumes his onerous burden. He will certainly need them as he confronts the awesome mess bequeathed to him and his ministers.

That Mr. Shamir and his ministers were themselves responsible for creating the mess, and now inherit it from themselves, is clear to all.

In his presentation to the Knesset yesterday, Mr. Shamir for all his focus on continuity, broke with the past.

We have had a surfeit of stridency in recent times of prime ministerial rhetoric. Mr. Shamir's address was notably lacking in that overworked and often unnecessary attribute, both in his treatment of national politics and in his references to foreign nations.

Indeed, he held out the prospect of a return to the practice of close and regular consultation between government and opposition, a practice that is taken for granted in other democracies, and used to be taken for granted in Israel too. As Mr. Shamir observed: "There are many areas where close contact between government and opposition is vital, to promote cooperation in thought and in deed for the general good."

Mr. Shamir dwelt on "the supreme national need" for greater unity in our society. But his lofty sentiments seemed to ring hollow later in his speech when he indicated that the indiscriminate settlement policy would continue, unfettered by the financial restrictions that will — by the new prime minister's own admission — weigh down upon virtually every other area of government activity and national life.

In this respect, at any rate, Mr. Shamir proposes to be as good as his word when he speaks of "continuity." Perhaps, however, economic exigencies will prevail where political sagacity has failed.

"Continuity" was no more than an empty slogan when Mr. Shamir laid out his new government's economic programme. The changes from what has gone before could hardly have been more radical — if, that is, the prime minister's determination to impose a drastic austerity package is realized.

No more "being good to the people," no more "proper" economics. None of the heady policy which Labour Chairman Shimon Peres so rightly castigated as the cause of the present "tragedy." Instead there are to be cuts and slashes, painful pruning and an end to easy money.

But, as Mr. Peres pointed out, to entrust the new policy to the man responsible for the old, Finance Minister Yoram Aridor, must strain the credibility of any rational observer, at home or abroad. It therefore must further strain the already overstrained credibility of Israel's entire economic system.

The selfish whims and demands of the various coalition parties are no reasonable excuse for Mr. Shamir's failure to drop the discredited Mr. Aridor in the course of the government change-over.

Attention naturally focussed yesterday on the prime minister's economic message. But his speech was a carefully crafted statement of foreign policy too. Here as well, under the cloak of "continuity," an important shift was detectable: no longer is Israel's withdrawal from Lebanon unequivocally contingent upon Syria leaving too.

"We shall withdraw our forces from Lebanon when conditions of security (for Gilead) have been secured," Mr. Shamir said. "Syria's massive military presence on Lebanese soil increases the danger that Lebanon might return to being a base for attacks against Israel," he went on. The quicker Syria withdrew, therefore, "the better it will be for Lebanon and for the prospects of stability in the whole region... The presence of Syria which supports a war of terrorism against Israel from Lebanese soil prevents our leaving Lebanon."

Certainly the linkage between Israel's presence and Syria's presence is still forcefully asserted. But at the same time there seems to be a signal here that if Israel's security concerns could be allayed, the presence per se of Syrian forces in Lebanon need no longer be reason for the IDF to stay there too.

This has been Defence Minister Moshe Arens's position for some time. It appears now to have become Israel's official policy. It represents a slight but significant modulation of the "withdrawal of all foreign forces" formula that has held sway now for sixteen months.

If it can get us out any quicker — it is to be welcomed.

AS THESE lines go to press, the Israeli public has taken the dramatic change in the status of bank shares in a fairly subdued fashion. Virtually every investor had some of these shares — they were universally recommended as a pillar of financial stability, belonging in every solid investment portfolio. Looking back, it is clear that the recommendation was an unsound one, and that many of those behind it were interested parties.

While the going was good, very few people stopped to ask themselves: Is it possible that a share can offer a real return of 25-30 per cent, that it can be totally liquid, almost like cash, without any reference to the state of the institutions which issue them or the general state of the economy?

No one questioned loudly enough whether the banks would be able to ever, through manipulations of the share market and psychological cunning, to raise the real value of their shares. Now it is clear that they cannot.

The public thought that the deteriorating balance of payments and the expanding foreign debt would compel Finance Minister Yoram Aridor to introduce a massive devaluation. Eager to benefit from the devaluation gap, which seemed even more attractive than the yield from their shares, they rushed to convert those shares into foreign currency.

This was the breaking point. The banks had no realistic hope of "buying" all the public's shares for \$7 billion or \$8 billion, being unable to mobilize such vast sums without endangering the entire credit system and the deposits they were responsible for in the first place.

The Bank of Israel could have printed the amount needed (estimated at more than IS500 billion), but it is clear that a sum of this

magnitude injected into the economy would have created an enormous demand for dollars and accelerated inflation. The Bank of Israel quite rightly did not take this road.

What has been worrying me for a long time is the power that the routine use of (cash-linked) bank shares gave to the banks, especially since they were glad to accept them as collateral and credit. If bank shares collapse, people said, so will the government. There will be violent demonstrations. The basis of the collateral system will contract to such an extent that businesses will be harmed.

So the banks were able to go on playing the game with relative confidence, certain that the government would pull their chestnuts out of the fire. And the government, in its shortsightedness, did in fact stand behind them, and accepted the level of yield prescribed by the financial institutions, and everyone followed in the banks' wake.

The government, consequently, found it difficult to sell its indexed bonds, owing to their relatively low yield, and because the public believed that bank shares were no less safe than those of the government. And in addition, competition between the three big banks was a constant factor in pushing these exaggerated yields up and up.

NO ONE DARED to tell the public the truth, which is, unfortunately, very easy to grasp. Quite simply, a share is a certificate attesting to the

proportionate ownership of its holder in the company which issues it. And the iron rule is that the holder enjoys the profits and suffers the losses. That's how it is in the neighbourhood grocery store, and that's how it is in the big banks.

No share in the world is guaranteed to be eternally immune from falls in price.

It is very serious that the directors of the banking concerns prevented any relationship between their business and the price of shares. In the first half of 1983, the banks suffered a loss of approximately IS4 billion, while their shares kept rising.

The government cannot be held responsible for that. But it has been acting in a cowardly way in bailing out those who issue the shares, as if the change in their price is the concern of the taxpaying public at large, who did not invest in the stock market. In effect, the Israeli taxpayer is being called upon to contribute to stabilizing the price of private shares, something which is totally unjustified. When everything was rosy, neither the banks nor those shareholders offered us any of their profits.

In my view, the finance minister should have informed the banks a long time ago, during the stock exchange boom last year, that if they lacked their own means to waste on inflating share prices, they should let these prices be fixed on the open market between bona fide buyers and bona fide sellers. To claim that the non-regulation of the prices and the consequent drop of those prices

in the market would have endangered the banking system is a sophisticated lie. The opposite is true: it was the regulation of share prices that endangered the system.

The banks took out loans both at home and abroad to finance the repurchase of their shares from the public, which wanted to get rid of them. It is to be hoped that the examiner of banks was alert to this hazardous and speculative proceeding which puts those who deposit their funds with banks at risk.

The fall of the share market affected only shareholders and the banks' ability to mobilize funds in the future. This is a normal and acceptable risk as regards most of the shares registered at the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange.

THE GOVERNMENT and the Bank of Israel regard the present crisis as the most serious in Israel's economy. This is rubbish. What we are talking about here is a paper crisis that has no connection with the real problems of the economy. Some have gained; some have lost; some, perhaps, have gone bankrupt. This is a political problem that no doubt worries the government today, but it is not our major concern. One could point to many more objective, important and worrying problems, that will lead to crises far more severe than the present one, such as, for example, our entanglement in extensive international debts that we will find difficult to repay.

There was a feeling among the Israeli public that there existed between it and the banks — with the knowledge of the government — a sort of contract that forever guaranteed the prices and yields of bank shares. This was a mistake; no such "contract" could be maintained for any great length of time.

It was this widespread belief that led to the present crisis of confidence between the public, the financial network, the financial administration of the Bank of Israel, and the Treasury. Those who did not make this clear in time (the government and the Bank of Israel) must bear the consequent responsibility. Those bank clerks who, with the knowledge of their managers — told the public that the value of the shares was guaranteed, are, in my opinion, morally and possibly legally responsible and I am glad that there are already shareholders and lawyers prepared to test this in the courts. Mistaking an innocent public into believing in the impregnability of the shares is surely tantamount to a crime. But this is not the place to determine that. (What, I wonder, can be said about a finance minister who went on the air and recommended that the public buy shares?)

At this stage, only one thing worries me in the whole financial system: that the crisis of confidence between the financial establishment and the public might cause the naive to despair of our sophisticated and efficient system and send them back to hoarding savings under the carpet and in old socks.

The present problems will sort themselves out within weeks or months. But the confidence that has been destroyed will take a long time to restore.

The writer is a commentator on economic affairs.

READERS' LETTERS

Muddled Thinking

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — Yakov Rabkin's argument ("Split identity" — September 30), is so full of muddled thinking and polemical tricks that it hardly surprised me to arrive at the end of his article without finding even one concrete proposal for actualizing his scheme to "Levantineize" Israeli society. The closest thing to a definition of what he means by this is a negative formulation: a "de-emphasis of the commitment to Western cultural patterns" in Israeli education. Somehow, the "elements of synthesis and harmony" inherent in the non-European Jewish heritage are to be "seriously integrated" into our thinking.

Some of his more thought-provoking and intelligent comments get lost amid such glaring errors in conceptualization as his assertion that the division between religious and secular Jews in Europe was the "counterpart" of the European concept of the separation of church and state, or of Christianity's "render unto Caesar." The division between temporal and spiritual domains in Christendom has to do with the coexistence of two sovereignties: the empire and the papacy. The division between religious and secular Jews, on the other hand, has to do with a mutual rejection, not a recognition of parallel legitimacies. It springs from a perceived inadequacy of traditional life in the face of modernity, as well as from a crisis of faith, and not from the compartmentalization of domains.

Early Zionist leaders were not rebelling, by and large, against their parental homes when they rejected traditional Judaism and came to build a new Zion, as Rabkin would have it. Most came from at least partly Europeanized homes. It was precisely the liberal faith of the

Enlightenment that they rejected when they made Jewish particularism a higher priority than universal progress.

Reducing one's opponents to the absurd by equating them all with their marginal extreme is a cheap trick. Zionist secular nationalism is decidedly different, in its mainstream approach, from the "cananite" cult. It cannot be so easily dismissed. Nor will it do to speak of the "many Zionist founding fathers" whose "real ideological motherland" was the USSR. I challenge Rabkin to name one such "founding father," let alone many. Having immigrated from the Soviet Union, Rabkin of all people should be able to distinguish without difficulty between Leninism-Stalinism and the socialism of even left-wing Zionist socialists. Where are our pro-Soviet "founding fathers?"

Rabkin should also know that Cardinal Lustiger could certainly not be registered on his identity card as Jewish by nationality were he to come to Israel.

I find it appalling that Rabkin could even utter the phrase: "It may be emotionally appealing to do away with the freedom of press..." I was much relieved to learn that Rabkin believes that we can keep political freedom, after all.

Finally, Rabkin's discovery of Middle Eastern Jewry as the repository of some inherently more organic *volksgeist* reminds me of the cult of the *Ost-Jude* once in vogue in Central European Jewish intellectual circles — with as thin justification. I venture to remind Rabkin that the *galabiyah*, of whose symbolic value he is so convinced, is no more Jewish than khaki shorts or blue jeans.

ELI LEDERHENDLER
Jerusalem.

BEGIN'S HEALTH

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — While it is perilous to make a medical diagnosis based on third-hand information, *The New York Times*' recent description of Menachem Begin's ailment leaves little doubt that he is suffering from a severe depressive state. This is an extremely common condition which in the past has been called in evolutionary Melancholia and is currently referred to as Endogenous Depression. Often coming on late in life and especially likely to be devastating after the death of a beloved spouse, the hallmark symp-

toms of this condition are those reported in the September 15 *New York Times* Jerusalem dispatch: "...physical existence has ceased to interest him," "...he has become increasingly withdrawn and taken on a gaunt, frail appearance," "...he is reported to have virtually stopped eating."

When accurately diagnosed this type of depression can be cured within three weeks with antidepressant medication, the success rate being approximately 80 per cent, or within two weeks with electroshock therapy, the success rate being approximately 95 per cent.

PHEPARD J. KANTOR,
Assistant Professor of
Clinical Psychiatry, College of
Physicians and Surgeons
Columbia University
New York.

PENFRIENDS

ZUTTA BEIKIRCH (18), of Am alten Heck 29, 3910 Kreuztal 7, West Germany, would like to correspond with young Israelis in order to learn about our country and its people.

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POSTSCRIPTS

A READER in Jerusalem turns philosophical on the theme of how-I-spent-my-summer:

"Not for the first time did I confront, this summer, the Arch of Titus in the Roman Forum, the centre of the ancient Roman Empire. And, as previously, historic reflections could not be evaded by a Jew and an Israeli living in Jerusalem. Can there be a more impressive example of the complete reversal of such a catastrophe as the destruction of Jerusalem by the Roman Legions under Titus, involving the loss of Jewish statehood for almost 2000 years? And can a Jew, and a Jerusalemite at that, hide his feelings about historic justice through the restoration of Jewish sovereignty in the Holy Land?"

"But there are other reflections as well. Historical records inform us about the deep differences leading to tragic and violent infighting among the Jews, while fighting for their freedom and lives against the Roman invader, The Arch of Titus, therefore, is not only a mighty reminder of restored justice to an ancient people, but also a warning to that people to learn from history."

THE NUMBER of deaths around the world from plague rose in 1982 to 49, the World Health Organization reported recently.

In 1982 there were 713 cases of plague reported compared to the all-time low in 1981 of 194 cases and 25 deaths, the WHO said.

The largest number of cases were found in Africa on Uganda's border with Zaire (153 cases and three deaths). In Tanzania (36 cases and three deaths), in Madagascar (36 cases and 19 deaths) and for the first time in 10 years in South Africa (19 cases and one death).

The U.S. had 19 cases and three deaths. In Brazil there were 151 cases and one death, WHO said.

In Asia, plague was reported only from Burma (165 cases and one death) and Vietnam (116 cases and no deaths).

A WORLD-CLASS computerized planetarium is to be constructed on a hill-top at the Daryiyeh branch of Riyadh's King Saud University.

The simulated cosmos will be the most sophisticated in the world outside the U.S., officials said.

Construction contracts will be tendered shortly for the 18-metre-tall, domed facility, which will house a multi-media "space-theatre." Omni-Max projection system, telescope, atomic clock, laserium and science museum, King Saud University's observatory director, Dr. Fadel Ahmed Noor, said.

Spitz Space System Inc. of the U.S. is supplying interior equipment for the building, he said.

The planetarium will be used in teaching astronomy and a variety of other sciences to King Saud University students. It also will be used by industry and military researchers, he added.

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